The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5603. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL RAWLINS.

Closing Hours of the Secretary of War.

Action of the Cabinet on the Event.

Arrival of the President an Hour Too Late.

Preparations for the Funeral on Thursday.

MILITARY HONORS IN CONTEMPLATION.

SECRETARY RAWLINS.

Closing Hours of his Life—Touching Scenes at his Deathbed—The President Arrives Too Late.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—At 7 o'clock this morning, Secretary RAWLINS was in a tolerably comfortable condition. He spoke to General JOHN E. SMITH and Commissioner PARKER with his customary earnestness on various subjects, and inquired whether they thought he would recover his health or again rise from his bed. To this question, General SMITH said he feared not, and asked whether he had any wish to express with regard to the disposition of his remains in case he should die. He replied he would leave that with his friends, but he did not desire to have an ostentatious or expensive funeral.

DISPATCHES FROM ABSENT FRIENDS.

During the afternoon Secretaries COX and ROBESON came into the chamber, when the former read to him the dispatch from Attorney-General HOAR. Secretary RAWLINS said, with deep emotion, "I am very grateful to the Attorney-General for his love, and I wish you to say so to him."

THE CLOSING SCENES.

At about 3 o'clock Dr. PETERSON was left in charge, Dr. BLISS and Surgeon-General BARNES having been obliged by other duties to leave for a short time. Dr. PETERSON a few minutes to 4 o'clock observed a marked change in the condition of the patient, whose pulse had become very irregular, and he remarked to General GILES A. SMITH that he was sinking very fast, and had but a few minutes to live, and requested him to send for Surgeon-General BARNES.

About this time there was read to him a telegram from Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN, addressed to General SHERMAN, dated Chicago, Sept. 6, as follows: "Will you please give my love to RAWLINS. All the officers here send their love to him." With scarcely breath to speak, he said:

"General SHERIDAN is very kind. I appreciate and am very grateful for his kindness. If the love of my friends could do it, I would soon be a healthy man."

HIS DEATH.

About 4:05 o'clock, he asked some one to raise him. Dr. BLISS, who had returned, adjusted the pillows under his back, while Dr. PETERSON held him up. His eyes at once became fixed, and without a struggle he died at 4:13 o'clock. There were present Secretaries COX and ROBESON, Postmaster-General CRESWELL, General GILES A. SMITH, General J. E. SMITH, Commissioner PARKER, JAMES RAWLINS, a brother of the deceased; General O. O. HOWARD, Mr. CHADWICK, Surgeon-General BARNES, Dr. BLISS, Dr. PETERSON, and the servants in attendance.

THE ABSENCE OF THE PRESIDENT.

During the day, the late Secretary often expressed a strong desire to see President GRANT, asking, "When will he come?" but was fearful he would not live long enough to do so.

Yesterday afternoon, while Secretaries ROBESON and COX and Postmaster-General CRESWELL were sitting at his side, the first-named remarked, "General RAWLINS, I am very sorry to see you so sick." To which the General replied, "Mr. Secretary, so far as I am personally concerned as a member of the Cabinet, I have met with it for the last time; you will never see me there again." All present were deeply affected, but made no reply.

DISPOSITION OF HIS REMAINS.

Soon after the death of Secretary RAWLINS his body was embalmed and dressed in the uniform of a Major-General. Colonel L. M. DAYTON, Chief of General SHERMAN's staff, and Captain B. P. JOHNSON, of the Medical Department, to-night sit up with the corpse.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

President GRANT, accompanied by his Private Secretary, General PORTER, arrived at Washington by special train from Baltimore at 5:13 o'clock and was met at the station by General SHERMAN. He at once proceeded to the residence of General GILES A. SMITH, where he learned that Secretary RAWLINS had died an hour before. The President was much affected while gazing upon the lifeless form of his friend, and expressed deep regret that, owing to the non-delivery of telegrams at Saratoga, he was prevented from sooner starting for Washington.

THE PRESIDENT'S DISPATCH TO MRS. RAWLINS.

President GRANT, on returning to the Executive Mansion, sent the following dispatch to General RAWLINS' wife:

Mrs. Mary E. Rawlins, Danbury, Conn.:

Your beloved husband expired at twelve minutes after four o'clock this afternoon, to be mourned by a family and friends who loved him for his personal worth and services to his country, and a nation which acknowledges its debt of gratitude to him. On consultation with friends, it is determined that he shall be buried in the Congressional Burying Ground, as the most appropriate place, unless you have other suggestions to make. The time of the funeral is not arranged, but probably will take place on Thursday next.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

SYMPATHIZING FRIENDS.

Among those who have been most unremitting in their care of the late Secretary, are General JOHN E. SMITH, his old friend from Galena, and General GILES A. SMITH, at whose residence the deceased had his temporary home; Commissioner PARKER, General MORGAN L. SMITH and Dr. PETERSON, in connection with the attending physician, Dr. BLISS. The Cabinet officers now here have shown their devotion to him by their constant personal presence.

Colonel DOUGLAS, Assistant Private Secretary to the President, has been telegraphed to return from Virginia, and is expected to-morrow night.

GENERAL RAWLINS' FAMILY.

The father and mother of General RAWLINS are both living at Galena, Ill. He is one of nine children—eight boys and one girl—all of them living but one of the boys. Mrs. RAWLINS, his second wife, and the two children by his first wife are at Danbury, Conn. Mrs. RAWLINS, who was confined several weeks ago, is too feeble to move, and what adds to her distress is the death of her infant a few days ago.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DISPATCH.

Hon. WM. A. FIELD, Acting Attorney-General, received the following telegram to-day from Attorney-General HOAR:

CONCORD, Mass., Sept. 6, 1869.

If General RAWLINS is living convey to him the assurance of my respect and affection, and of the sorrow with which I learn the condition of a friend so highly valued—a man so upright, able and faithful. God bless and keep him.

E. R. HOAR.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

An informal Cabinet meeting was held to-night at the Executive Mansion, at which Secretaries COX and ROBESON and Postmaster-General CRESWELL were present, and for a short time General SHERMAN and other army officers. The object of the meeting was to mature arrangements for the funeral of the late Secretary of War. It has been decided that the funeral shall take place on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains are to be escorted to the Congressional Cemetery of this city, which has been deemed an appropriate place for the burial. These arrangements are, however, subject to any modification the widow of the late Secretary may suggest, or, perhaps, to such action as may be taken by his own State, the State of Illinois.

A DISPATCH TO THE GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

The following telegram has been forwarded to Governor PALMER by General JOHN E. SMITH:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—5 P. M.

General RAWLINS died at 4:12 this afternoon. Has Illinois any wish to express with regard to the disposition of his remains?

MILITARY HONORS.

To-morrow morning the military authorities take charge of the body, when it will be removed to the War Department to lie in state, a catafalque being in course of construction for that purpose. It will be guarded by a detachment of cavalry and artillery. The general escort is to be under the command of Colonel BARRY, United States Army.

THE DEPARTMENTS TO BE CLOSED.

To-morrow the public Departments will be closed, in accordance with an order issued by the Department of State.

WASHINGTON.

The Liquor Dealers' Association—A Convention Called to Oppose the Recent Movement in Chicago.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Liquor Dealers' Association of this city has addressed the following circular to the liquor dealers throughout the country:

ROOMS LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Mr. ——:

It is proposed to hold a National Convention in this city during the early part of December to consider subjects of interest to the liquor trade, and by resolutions adopted by the Liquor Dealers' Association of Washington, on the 1st of September, 1869, the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to communicate with you asking your coöperation, and requesting that suitable delegates or representatives of your interests be sent to a convention. The Temperance Convention just closed in Chicago has among its objects the adoption of a prohibitory law in this district as an experiment which, if successful, will affect the trade throughout the United States. The purpose of the proposed Convention is to influence Congress to defeat any such measure. Respectfully,

P. C. BOYLE, President.

J. T. MARTIN, Secretary.

Please acknowledge receipt at once, and direct answer to P. C. BOYLE, President Liquor Dealers' Association, Washington, D. C.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The following changes, recommended by the Assistant United States Treasurer at New-York, are to-day confirmed by Acting Secretary RICHARDSON: George W Marlor, receiving teller, vice Thomas Shankland, resigned; Charles K. Williams, receiving teller, vice Marlor, promoted; H. A. Porter, book-keeper, vice W. H. Trainer, resigned; J. O. Johnson, currency clerk, vice James W. Bell, resigned; John Miller, coin teller, vice Walter Birdsal, resigned; Thomas McCarthy, bond clerk, vice F. O. Johnson, promoted; Sumner J. Dunham, check clerk, vice H. A. Porter, promoted.

The resignation of GEORGE L. PRATT, Chief Clerk in the Assistant Treasurer's office at Boston, has been accepted.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $807,000.

A comparative statement of the revenue receipts of March, April, May, June, July and August, 1868, with the same months this year shows an increase for the latter of $8,387,267.

A. U. WYMAN to-day took charge of the cash-room of the United States Treasury, in place of S. E. MIDDLETON, resigned, to take an active part in the banking business of the firm of MIDDLETON & Co., in this city.

Commissioner DELANO to-day issued the following order:

"All parties having claims in this office, and all attorneys, claim agents, or other persons acting in their behalf or having business with this office, shall be required to communicate the same in writing, addressed to the Solicitor of the Bureau, through the mails. No person whatever not connected with the office by official relations shall be allowed interviews with its clerks or employes, except by express permission of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner DOUGLAS or the Solicitor."

ARMY.

The following instructions from the War Department are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"When ordnance stores have been condemned by an inspector and recommended to be sold or dropped as worthless, they will in all cases be broken up and dropped after it shall have been ascertained that they cannot be sold at places where they may be, and that they are not worth the cost of transportation to the nearest arsenal."

NAVY.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles Norton is detached from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to command the *Frolic* on the 11th inst. Lieutenant Charles M. Thomas is detached from duty at League Island. Surgeon A. A. Hoehling detached from the receiving ship *New-Hampshire*. Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles M. Slamm detached from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to the *Frolic*. Lieutenant-Commander Marston Niles detached from the *Albany*, and ordered to ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard. Lieutenant-Commander Allen V. Reed ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*. Lieutenant Henry C. Fields ordered to do duty at League Island. Paymaster Robert W. Allen ordered to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing at Washington, D. C. The order assigning Ensign William C. Strong to the New-York Navy-yard is revoked, and he is ordered to the *Frolic* on the 11th inst.

The Reid Stabbing Affray in Hudson City—The Assailant, Reid, Committed to the County Jail.

An examination was held yesterday, before Recorder ALDRIDGE, in Hudson City, in the case of ADAM REID, and the circumstances, as developed by the examination, were as follows: At about 8:30 o'clock on Sunday evening, Mr. GEORGE G. BAYNE, a resident of South-street, in Hudson City, while sitting in his house heard in the yard behind the cry of a boy for help. With his friend, STEWART MCCARTY, he went outside and saw a strange man holding a boy to whom he was excitedly talking. BAYNE interfered, and a serious affray was the result. The stranger then went away, but returned in a few minutes with his hand raised over his head exclaiming, "Now, you dirty loafer, I'll kill you." In his hand he had a long dirk knife. MCCARTY did not see it. He thought that the man intended to strike Mr. BAYNE a blow in the face with his fist and stepped forward and pushed BAYNE back out of danger, but as he did so brought his own head within range of the descending dirk. It struck him on the bridge of the nose, and plunging through, struck into the palate. He was picked up and carried into the house. The assailant then ran away, but was captured after an exciting chase. A wound was found upon his thigh which he pretended was inflicted by MCCARTY, which is believed by the officer to be the work of his own hand. STEWART MCCARTY, the wounded man, is a resident of New-York, and was only visiting at Hudson City at the time he was stabbed. REID was committed to the County Jail to await the result of MCCARTY's injuries, which it is feared may prove fatal.

THE TURF.

The Fashion Course, L. I. Running Meeting—First Day—Flora McIver Wins the Four-Mile Heat Race—Twelve Miles Run Before the Race is Decided—Time—7:35¼, 8:45, 7:51½.

Yesterday was the opening day of the running meeting on the Fashion Course, L. I. The day was highly favorable for the racing, being warm, bright, and pleasant, and fully 2,000 people were assembled on the course to witness the great event of the meeting, the four-mile heat race for a purse of $2,000, added to a sweepstakes of $100 each, play or pay; the second horse taking $600, and the third $300 out of the stakes. It is so many years since a four-mile heat race was run in the North, that it was generally anticipated there would be an immense assemblage present on so rare an occasion as a contest of this description, but we regret that such was not the case. Those who were fortunate enough to embrace the opportunity yesterday were rewarded by seeing the best four-mile heat race ever run in the North since the memorable race between *Black Maria*, *Lady Relief*, *Slim* and *Trifle* on the Union Course, when five heats were required to decide the race. Since that four-mile heat races have been few and far between, and the modern school of turfmen at Jerome Park and Saratoga ignore them altogether. The policy of doing so is a mooted point, as far as the improvement of the breed of racehorses is concerned, but if we may judge from the attendance of the public yesterday, as compared with that at Jerome Park and Saratoga, the verdict of popular approval would be decidedly in favor of dash races. When a four-mile heat race on the easily accessible Fashion Course only attracts a couple of thousand spectators, and double that number patronize the Jerome Park Course where nothing but dash races are on the programme, the legitimate conclusion is that the latter are most popular with the race-going public. It is true that fashion exerts a powerful influence on the amount of public patronage bestowed on the two widely-different located race tracks above mentioned, but that the once irresistible attraction of a four-mile heat race has died away in this locality, the attendance yesterday on the Fashion Course conclusively proves.

The track yesterday was in splendid condition, and plainly evidenced the patient care and attention that Mr. JOHN CHAMBERS, the proprietor of the course, had bestowed upon it. In the pool selling by Mr. T. JOHNSON, the regular track auctioneer, just before the race, *Privateer*, by *Lightning*, dam by *Sovereign*, entered by Captain MOORE, was the favorite. He brought $125, while Mr. ECKERSON's bay mare *Flora McIvor*, by *Lexington*, dam *Floride*, by *Wagner*, sold for $100, and Dr. WELDON's chestnut gelding *Aldebaran*, by *Commodore*, dam *Nannie Lewis*, realized $75. These were the only starters, *Climax* and *Biddy Malone* being the absentees of the five entered. The favorite was ridden by CHARLES MILLER; PATSY HENNESSY was on *Flora McIvor*, and FERGUSON on *Aldebaran*.

FIRST HEAT.—*Aldebaran* was in the lead when the drum tapped, (the imported English system of starting by the dropping of the flag being very properly discarded here,) *Flora* next him, and the favorite last. Going around the turn *Privateer* took second place, and *Flora* laid behind in waiting. *Aldebaran* led along the backstretch and along the Flushing end, and as they passed under the score on the first mile in 1:59½, *Aldebaran* was leading *Privateer* three lengths; the latter twice as far before *Flora McIvor*. On the second time round, *Aldebaran* led for the first three-quarters of a mile, when *Privateer* went up, and the pair passed the pole at the head of the homestretch head and head, four lengths before *Flora*. Coming up the quarter-stretch, MILLER took *Privateer* to the front, and he led a length before *Aldebaran* as they crossed the score on the second mile, in 3:48¾—*Flora* three lengths behind. *Privateer* was only half a length before *Aldebaran* at the quarter-pole, and the pair ran locked together along the backstretch and past the half-mile pole two lengths before *Flora McIvor*. On the Flushing end, *Privateer* passed *Aldebaran*, and led him a clear length as they went under the string on the third mile, in 5:37¼, with *Aldebaran* two lengths before *Flora McIvor*. *Aldebaran* began to fall back on the next quarter, and, *Flora McIvor* moving up, laid at *Privateer's* quarters along the backstretch, past the half-mile pole, along the Flushing end, and half-way up the homestretch; *Aldebaran* ten lengths behind them, and evidently not going for the heat. Below the distance, *Flora* collared *Privateer*, and although MILLER freely applied both whip and steel, he could not hold his own with her, and she beat him to the stand cleverly by a length and a half, in 7:35¼.

SECOND HEAT.—In the pools *Flora* was at first a strong favorite, but on it transpiring that she was very lame and could hardly move, *Privateer*, who had cooled off finely, was made the favorite against the field. It was currently rumored that *Flora* was so lame that she would not be able to start, but she was on deck when the time came; her party evidently playing a deep game with her, and by so doing getting on their money to advantage. When the horses started, they went off at a slow canter, each evidently under waiting orders, and neither willing to make the running or improve the pace. *Privateer* slowly cantered in front, with *Flora* at his quarters and *Aldebaran* a length in her rear for the first mile, which was done in the astounding time of 2:32¾! The second mile was a little faster, being run in 2:20½. *Privateer* and *Flora* crossing the score head and head, and *Aldebaran* three lengths behind. On the third mile, *Aldebaran* fell far behind, *Privateer* leading *Flora* half a length as they went under the string, in 6:53, half a dozen lengths before *Aldebaran*. The race on the last mile lay entirely between *Privateer* and *Flora McIvor*; the former, after a close finish, winning the heat in 8:45.

THIRD HEAT.—In pools *Privateer* now sold $120, *Aldebaran* $65, and *Flora McIvor* $60. *Flora* led two lengths throughout the first mile, in 2:04, with *Privateer* six lengths ahead of *Aldebaran*, and the same positions were held on the second mile, in 4:05½, *Aldebaran* a little further in the rear. The third mile was run in 6:00, with *Flora* a length before *Privateer*, and twenty lengths separating the latter from the old chestnut. The tug of war was now eagerly anticipated on the fourth and last mile, but to the consternation of the backers of *Privateer* he could not respond when MILLER called upon him for a final effort, and *Flora* won by four lengths, in 7:51½; *Aldebaran* distanced.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Running meeting; first day, Monday, Sept. 6, 1869. Purse $2,000, added to a sweepstakes of $100 each, play or pay; four-mile heats; the second horse to receive $600 and the third horse $300; to carry 100 pounds.

J. Eckerson's b. f. Flora McIver, by Lexington, dam Floride, by Wagner	1	2	1
T. G. Moore's b. h. Privateer, by Lightning, dam by Sovereign	2	1	2
J. W. Weldon's ch. g. Aldebaran, by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis	3	3	dis.

TIME.

	1st Mile.	2d Mile.	3d Mile.	4th Mile.
First heat	1:59½	3:48¾	5:37¼	7:35¼
Second heat	2:32¾	4:53¼	6:53¼	8:45
Third heat	2:04	4:05½	6:00	7:51½

The sweepstakes for two-year olds not having filled, was consequently void.

TELEGRAMS.

Terrible Fire in a Pennsylvania Coal Mine.

Over Two Hundred Men Probably Suffocated.

ADOPTION OF THE SENATUS CONSULTUM.

Ascent of the Khedive to the Sultan's Demands.

Panic in Monetary Circles in France and Germany.

FEARFUL CALAMITY.

A Coal Shaft Near Scranton on Fire—Over Two Hundred Persons in the Mine—Their Only Mode of Escape Closed—It is Feared that All May Be Suffocated.

PLYMOUTH, Penn., Sept. 6.—A fire broke out this morning in the flue in the bottom of the Steuben Shaft, owned by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, in this place, and in a short time the whole breaker and outbuildings were in flames, and the hoisting apparatus, the only means of escape for the miners, destroyed. All efforts to stay the flames were in vain, and the whole structure fell, partly filling the shaft. Over two hundred men are in the shaft. They have no communication with the surface, and no chance for air, as the only way for supplying air was through the main opening, and that is filled with the burning timbers and the *débris*. It is feared that the whole number have been suffocated by the smoke or foul air.

The fire departments of Scranton, Wilkesbarre and Kingston are at the scene of the disaster, and are throwing streams down into the shaft for the purpose of quenching the fire, so that the rubbish may be cleared out, and the condition of the men ascertained. It will probably take till to-morrow morning before any tidings can be received from them.

The scene at the shaft is heartrending. The families of the miners are congregated there in great numbers. Miners from all parts of the country are there at work, and merchants and, in fact, the whole population of the town, have turned out to assist.

The loss by fire will amount to about $100,000, partly covered by insurance. All the physicians of the vicinity have been summoned to attend when the condition of the imprisoned miners is ascertained. The affair has cast a gloom upon the whole community and business is almost entirely suspended.

The miners only resumed work to-day after a suspension of about three months. Among the men in the mines is Mr. HUGHES, the Superintendent.

Later Particulars—Efforts to Save the Unfortunates—Two Miners Descend the Shaft, and are Suffocated—It is Feared All Have Perished.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 6—10 P. M.—The latest information from the Avondale Mine states that the shaft was closed, and two men went down and penetrated sixty or seventy yards to a closed gangway door, which they could not force open. They found three dead mules outside the door, and sulphurous fumes were pouring out through the door. No signs of life were discovered, and it is feared all are dead.

PLYMOUTH, Penn., Sept. 6—10 P. M.—After the rubbish from the bottom of the shaft was cleared away, two miners descended in a bucket, and sent word up to send down a pick and shovel to clear the doors with. The bucket was brought up and two men started down with the tools. As they started the men at the bottom requested them to hurry, and on their reaching the bottom both were found dead. No hopes are entertained for the men in the shaft; all are supposed to have perished. The black damp is very bad here.

Fuller Particulars of the Calamity—How the Fire Originated.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 6.—The fire began at 10 o'clock this morning. All experts agree that it must have communicated from the ventilating furnace to the woodwork at the bottom of the shaft, which is 237 feet below the surface of the ground. The flames then rushed with great violence up the shaft, and broke out in the engine room at the top. The engineer barely escaped with his life. The buildings covering the mouth of the shaft were 100 feet high and 300 feet long, all of wood and dry as tinder. They were almost instantly enveloped in flames, and it was impossible to reach the mouth of the shaft to help the men below.

At 11:30 in the morning a relief train started from this city for the scene, with Superintendent STORRS in charge and a steam fire-engine on board. When the train arrived the buildings were burned to the ground and the mouth of the shaft choked forty feet deep with burning timbers, coal fallen from the pockets, &c. A fire engine from Kingston and one from Wilkesbarre were on the ground; but water was scarce and the location difficult, being high up on a very steep hillside. The work of quenching the fire and clearing the shaft consumed some hours, and in the meanwhile thousands of people gathered from the surrounding country.

The families of the men in the pit were soon present, and their cries were heart-rending in the extreme. At 5:50 o'clock a dog and a lamp were sent down in a basket to test the air, and were brought back, the dog alive, and the lamp burning. In five minutes immediate preparations were made to descend the shaft, and at 6:34 o'clock a man went down in a bucket, and in seven minutes returned, and reported no difficulty in breathing, but obstructions half way down that he could not pass. At 6:50 o'clock two men were sent down with tools. They removed the obstructions and reached the bottom of the shaft, and returned at 7:15 o'clock. They reported that they had penetrated a gangway sixty or seventy yards, finding three dead mules and reaching a closed door, at which they battered so lustily that their blows were heard above ground, but got no response and discovered no signs of life. Clouds of sulphurous gases were pouring out through the door, yet they could breath without very much difficulty.

The clouds of sulphurous gases mentioned as pouring through the gangway door, to which the first men down penetrated, must have filled that part of the mine around the foot of the shaft, if not all of it. Dispatches just received from Avondale say that THOMAS W. WILLIAMS, of Plymouth, and DAVID JONES, of Grand Tunnel, who went down to make further investigation, were suffocated to death. On a second attempt, WILLIAMS' dead body was brought out by DAVID H. DAVIS and BENJAMIN JONES. THOMAS WILLIAMS went down and dragged DAVID JONES some distance to the foot of the shaft, when he was compelled to come up. JOHN W. and ISAAC THOMAS then went down, and brought up the body. All who attempted to go down are now out alive, except WILLIAMS and JONES. No further attempt will be made to go down until a small engine is rigged, to drive a fan at the mouth of the shaft and force air in through a canvas hose. This will take until 5 o'clock A. M. All who have been down say it is very hot, and loud calls have failed to elicit an answer. The only hope for the 202 men in the mine is that they may have shut themselves in a remote part of the workings entirely away from the draft. Several hundred men with tools were taken from here this evening, with the idea of driving a gangway from a neighboring mine into the Avondale workings; but as it must be a solid rock cutting, this means would probably not relieve the imprisoned men in time. The distance to be cut is variously estimated at from twenty to sixty feet, and the time required two or three days.

It has been feared that the ventilating furnace at Avondale would some day fire the shaft, as it was a dry mine. The danger to life is very great in a mine which has but one means of entrance and exit. It is thought that Avondale is but one of many mines in the same condition.

This mine resumed work last Thursday, and was producing 450 tons of coal per day. The works were built in 1867, and it will take four to six months to rebuild.

ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION.

Terrible Fire in Richmond, Va.—Loss $300,000.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 6.—A fire broke out to-night on Carey-street, near Fourteenth, completely destroying the following premises: JOHNSON, HARWOOD & ESTES' lumber-yard; G. W. CRANDALL & Co.'s planing mill; BOYLE & GAMBLE, saw works; GORSDORF's file factory, and MASSIE & HARVEY's grocery and liquor store. The following buildings took fire, but were saved from destruction: BOARD & HIRSCH's commission-house; CHARLES HOWARD's commission-house; SLOAT & ADDINGTON's machine factory, and STARR, WILSON & FOSTER's warehouse. The loss will probably reach $300,000.

Fire at Greenbush, N. Y.—A Steam Saw-Mill Burned—Loss $10,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—T. MILES' steam saw-mill, in Greenbush, Rensselaer County, was destroyed by fire to-night. The loss on the building and stock is estimated at from $8,000 to $10,000; the insurance is $4,000.

FRANCE.

Excitement on the Bourse—Reports Regarding the Health of Napoleon—The Senatus Consultum Adopted.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The Bourse is excited. Rentes opened to-day at 70f. 35c., a heavy decline since Saturday night. To-day the Commissaire of the Bourse, in order to allay the excitement, publicly announced that the health of the Emperor was satisfactory.

La Presse reports that the Emperor kept his bed yesterday, and received the Empress and the Prince Imperial only during the day; but adds that the condition of the Emperor is not considered worse.

La Publique says the Emperor did not go out yesterday, and his physicians counsel him to avoid fatigue.

The official journals this afternoon declare that the Emperor's condition is not alarming.

The Senate to-day adopted the Senatus Consultum by a vote of 134 affirmatives to 3 negatives.

PARIS, Sept. 6—11 P. M.—The Emperor is better to-night.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Telegraph and Mrs. Stowe—Church Matters in Ireland—Pardon of Fenians Under Consideration—Comments on Labor Questions.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The *Morning Telegraph* reviews chronologically Mrs. STOWE's article on Lord and Lady BYRON to-day. It says the subject is too painful to discuss. It regards the publication as the result of indiscretion on the part of Mrs. STOWE and the publishers.

The news is meagre and unimportant.

DUBLIN, Sept. 6.—Cardinal CULLEN has ordered prayers of thanksgiving to be offered up in the Catholic churches for the termination of Protestant ascendency in Ireland.

The Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin have agreed to convene a Lay Conference, which will meet in this city in October.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in a note which has just been published, says the pardon of the Fenians is under consideration in the Cabinet.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the demands of labor, says the rapid spread of the fallacies of the trades unionists is deserving of more than mere attention. The unions will flourish, and as associations for mutual assurance and as organizations for supporting the bargains of individual laborers, they serve useful purposes; but in molesting non-members they violate freedom in a way which the State cannot tolerate. It is essential, not to abolish the unions, but to convince their members of the errors they have embraced.

The *Star*, in an article on the National Labor Convention at Philadelphia, thinks Transatlantic labor movements now more than ever deserve to be watched and studied by enlightened men of all countries.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Ascent of the Khedive to the Sultan's Demands—His Departure for Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.—The Khedive has telegraphed his assent to the Vizier's second letter relative to the negotiation of loans without the consent of the Sublime Porte.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A later dispatch just received states that the Khedive has left Alexandria for Constantinople.

SPAIN.

The Catholic Hierarchy—A Proposition for Reduction.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—A proposition has been made to reduce the hierarchy of Spain to five Archbishops and thirty-two Bishops.

GERMANY.

A Panic—Effect of the News from France.

LONDON, Sept. 6—3 P. M.—There is a panic in Germany on account of the receipt of bad news from France.

CUBA.

Severe Fighting at Las Tunas—Heavy Loss on Both Sides—A Volunteer Camp Surprised by Patriots—Foreign Enrollment at Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 6.—On the 16th of August the insurgents, several thousand strong, commanded by General QUESADA, General CESPEDES being present, made an attack on Las Tunas, losing 250 killed. The garrison of Las Tunas consisted of 450 troops, of which 100 were killed and wounded. The fight lasted nine hours. The result is not stated.

General BENEGASI arrived at Las Tunas the day afterward with a convoy. He had skirmishing all along the road, and sustained a slight loss.

Eight hundred insurgents surprised 450 volunteers, five miles from Puerto Principe, and repulsed them. General PUELLO, with 400 troops, marched to the assistance of the volunteers, but the insurgents refused to give battle.

The foreign residents of this city, principally the Germans, are enlisting to act as a volunteer reserve battalion when the present volunteers take the field. The foreigners this morning presented a letter to Captain-General DE RODAS containing the above offer, and it was accepted by him.

CANADA.

Deficiency in the Revenue—The Case of the Hornet at Halifax—Naval Officers Leaving for Europe.

OTTAWA, Sept. 6.—The revenue of the Dominion Aug. 1 was $680,279; expenditures, $787,367.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 6.—The steamer *Hornet* is discharging coal. No contraband goods have yet been found on board. Her officers appear quite easy about the matter, and say that somebody will have to pay handsomely for the detention of the vessel. It is said that the Spanish Consul has given the Customs authorities a bond of indemnity.

Admiral MUNDY and the late crew of the ship *Royal Alfred* left on Saturday in the *Revenge* for England.

The French Admiral MEQUET also left in the ship *Sermens* for France.

Movements of Prince Arthur—Departure of the Governor-General for Ottawa—Death of Professor Forman—The Rifle Match at Toronto.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 6.—Hon. S. L. TILLEY went with a citizens' special train to Shediac at 10 o'clock this morning to meet Prince ARTHUR, who will arrive there to-morrow morning. Prince ARTHUR and suite left Hopewell at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and arrived at Pictou at 3 o'clock, and embarked on the English war steamer *Dart* for Shediac.

Governor-General YOUNG and party left on the *New-England* for Ottawa, this morning, by way of Portland and Montreal.

TORONTO, Canada, Sept. 6.—Professor FORMAN, of the University College, died yesterday, aged 60 years.

The Dominion rifle match was opened to-day on the garrison common. Mrs. HOWLAND, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, fired the first shot. A large number of volunteers are here from all sections of the Dominion. Arrangements are being made for the representation of Canada at future meetings of the British National Association at Wimbledon.

Indian Affairs—Councils Held by the Government.

FORT HARKER, Sept. 6.—Messrs. PHELIX P. CIRNOY, WM. E. DODGE and NATHAN BISHOP, United States Special Indian Commissioners, reached Fort Harker Saturday evening, having left Medicine Bluff on the 23d of August. They had a council on the 21st ult., at which all the principal chiefs of the Camanche, Kiowa, Witchilaw and affiliated tribes were present. Santanta, Sohabit, Milky Way, Archtaytadne, Buffalo, Good Moowa, Shaking Hand and others made speeches, and said they would now walk in the white man's road, and they want the Washington Father to send good men to show them the road. All the Comanches now in will probably remain on the reservation. The Commissioners do not place much reliance on the promise of SANTANTA and the Kiowas, but think the issue of better rations will keep them quiet.

The Commissioners held a council with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, which resulted in an agreement with Medicine Arrow, chief of the Cheyennes, that he would immediately bring all the Northern Cheyennes to the camp on the North Fork of the Canadian River if the Commissioners would promise them protection on their way down, which protection was promised. Full reports of the council will go to General PARKER by mail.

Assassination of a United States Revenue Officer—Escape of the Assassin—$5,000 Reward Offered.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—About noon to-day, a party of ruffians went into KEENAN's liquor shop at the corner of Front and Arch streets, and after inquiring for KEENAN, asked, "Where is BROOKS?" Mr. JAS. J. BROOKS, a special United States Revenue Officer on duty here, who happened to be present, replied that he was the man, when one of the ruffians shot him with a revolver. BROOKS' wound is probably mortal, as the ball passed through the lungs. The assassin escaped. They drove to the store in a carriage, and after the deed escaped by the same conveyance, driving off at a furious rate.

The store in which he was shot was under seizure at the time. No clue has been obtained to the assassin.

United States District-Attorney VALENTINE states that a reward of $5,000 will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the assassin. The parties were pursued as far as Fairmount Park, where they were lost sight of. Mr. BROOKS is still alive. It is believed the deed was committed by hired assassins. Mr. BROOKS did not recognize his assailants.

Reward Offered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Commissioner DELANO has instructed Supervisor FULTON to offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of the party who assaulted Internal Revenue Detective BROOKS, at Philadelphia, to-day, provided the latter, at the time of the assault, was acting in the performance of his official duties.

The Susquehanna Railroad Election—Delegates Appointed to Southern Commercial Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Much activity prevails among those interested in the Susquehanna Railroad election, which takes place to-morrow. Mr. FISK and others of his party are here. The impression is that the Ramsey interest will carry the election.

Governor HOFFMAN has appointed the following-named gentlemen as delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention, to be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 12th of October, 1869: Horatio Seymour, Oneida; Horace Greeley, New-York; Samuel Campbell, Oneida; A. A. Low, New-York; Cornelius K. Garrison, Kings; Wm. C. Bryant, New-York; Henry C. Murphy, Kings; Frederick A. Conkling, New-York; Erastus Brooks, New-York; William M. Tweed, New-York; George Opdyke, New-York; Marshall O. Roberts, New-York; Wilson G. Hunt, New-York; Frederick P. James, Putnam; Ira Harris, Albany; John Tracey, Albany; Henry Burden, Rensselaer; Israel T. Hatch, Erie; Ezra Cornell, Tompkins; Delos De Wolf, Oswego; Homer Ramsdell, Orange; Thomas Cornell, Ulster; E. E. Davis, Washington; Freeman Clarke, Monroe; William Kelley, Dutchess; George F. Comstock, Onondaga; Thomas G. Alvord, Onondaga; Henry A. Richmond, Genesee.

The Wilmington, Del., Election—Prospect for a Rain-Storm.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 6.—The election in this city takes place to-morrow. By an act of the last Legislature the old city officers are removed, and the election is for an entire new list, including Mayor, City Treasurer, Assessor, and a full City Council consisting of nineteen members. The law referred to is expected to make the contest very close, as it is supposed to favor the Democratic Party, who last year were beaten by about three hundred. The Republican candidate for Mayor, J. S. VALENTINE, is the present incumbent, and has been elected to that position three times.

Light rains began to fall this evening, with a fair prospect of a settled storm. The drought has done great damage to the lower part of the State.

The Water Famine in Philadelphia—Prospect of Relief.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—A storm from the northeast began at 5 o'clock this evening. The fall of rain has not been great as yet, but it is hoped it will affect the Schuylkill River and put the waterworks in good condition.

The fire steamer *John Fuller*, of New-York, chartered by Engineer GRAFF to raise the water from the Schuylkill into the Fairmount Reservoir, arrived here this morning, and will go into service to-morrow.

Arrest of Alleged German Convicts and Paupers at Baltimore—They are Examined and Released.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—Some time since Governor BOWIE received from the State Department at Washington a communication, which had been forwarded there by the Commissioners of Emigration at New-York, to the effect that seven convicts and paupers had sailed from Bremen for the United States, their passage being paid by the Government. The original information was said to have come from the United States Consul at Bremen, with the names and description of the men and the vessel on which they embarked—the North German bark *Atlanta*, bound for this port. The *Atlanta* arrived on Saturday, and was boarded by Deputy Marshal GRAY. On examining the passengers, but six of the seven names were found thereon, and the men were placed under arrest. Four of them are brothers, named HOFFMAN, all married, with children. They positively denied the allegation that either of them had ever been a pauper or a convict, averring that they are farmers, and left Germany for the purpose of settling in the West. They all had a large amount of personal effects. The man particularly designated in the Bremen communication as a pauper, displayed a belt well filled with gold about his person. Each had a regular set of papers made out and signed by the German authorities.

An examination this morning before Justice HAGGARTY resulted in their prompt discharge from custody. It is stated that from facts elicited on the examination, it appeared that the arrests were instigated by a rival emigrant line to New-York, who caused a dispatch to be forwarded from Boston.

The San Francisco Election—A Recount Demanded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Mayor MCCOPPIN, and the other defeated Democratic candidates, demanded a recount of the entire vote of the City and County of San Francisco. Charges of fraud are made against the commission appointed to count the vote.

The Earle Picture-Gallery Fire at Philadelphia—A Liberal Donation.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6—Messrs. EARLE & SONS have given $500 to the widow of A. H. HOPPLE, the fireman who was killed at the fire in their store.

Death of Ex-Governor Worth, at North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 6.—Ex-Governor WORTH died in this city last night.

SENATOR FESSENDEN.

His Condition Unchanged.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 6.—Senator FESSENDEN continues about the same as during last night.

William Pitt Fessenden and Charles Sumner.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 6.

Not many days ago Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, then in one of the Southern cities, received a telegram from Boston, beginning with the startling words: "CHARLES SUMNER is dying," and proceeding with the request that Mr. PEABODY would immediately come to Boston for the purpose of seeing our Senator. Mr. PEABODY wrote or telegraphed to one of his confidential friends in this city, expressing his great sorrow over the intelligence, and the regret that the state of his own health was such as to prevent him from coming to Boston. About the same time, the bulletin boards of the Portland newspapers contained the same intelligence: "CHARLES SUMNER is dying." A friend of Senator FESSENDEN called upon that gentleman at his residence and told him what he had seen upon the boards, and the Senator after exclaiming: "Is it possible!" went on to express regret over the probable death of Mr. SUMNER, and to give reasons why such an event would be of great detriment to the public service. We now have intelligence that Mr. FESSENDEN himself is in a critical condition from a sudden illness, and that his death is hourly expected. It is proper, perhaps, to say now that Mr. FESSENDEN's expressions to his friend at Portland, when he heard of the false telegram relative to Mr. SUMNER's illness, were in keeping with his general tone toward our Senator for some months past. It was observed with satisfaction at Washington about the time of the inauguration of General GRANT, that Mr. FESSENDEN not only expressed great confidence in Mr. SUMNER's wisdom and patriotism, but that he took some pains to make friendly overtures to Mr. SUMNER, which, we are glad to say, were received in an equally friendly way; so that the two Senators, who had been at variance so many years, became on terms almost of intimacy, and on various occasions in the Senate were observed cordially to join their forces in the transaction of the public business. In view of the curious rumor (the origin of which should be investigated) relative to Mr. SUMNER's death, and the recent illness of the Maine Senator, these facts become interesting, and will afford gratification to a great many people throughout the country.

NASSAU BOAT CLUB.

Four-Oared Shell Race by the Crews of the Nassau Club—The Babcock Crew the Winners.

The rival crews of the Nassau Boat Club tested their skill as oarsmen yesterday on the Club course from the foot of Seventy-first-street, North River, the distance being three miles. The two crews were composed as follows:

J. C. BABCOCK, Captain and bow; H. A. TAPPIN, No. 2; G. S. WALSH, No. 3; J. MILLER, stroke. Colors, white cap with red star in front.

J. B. BALDWIN, Captain and stroke; F. BROWN, No. 2; GEO. H. HENRY, No. 3; J. B. ROBERT, bow. Colors, blue cap.

Both crews have been actively training for the past month, and appeared in excellent condition. In the race they adopted the Harvard style, and rowed without any covering on the body to the waist. The Babcock have been practicing on the Harlem and the Baldwin on the Passaic. The boats they rowed in were 44 foot long, 20 inches wide and weighed 125 pounds each.

The start was made at 5 hours, 55 minutes 30 seconds, the Babcock crew having the choice of position and taking the outside. At the word "Go," both boats shot off well together, the Babcock crew having a slight advantage. The Baldwin crew pulled out into the river and were rowing very unevenly at forty-six strokes per minute and steering wild. The Babcock crew pulled steady and strong at forty-two per minute. Once or twice the blue caps tried a spurt, but without avail, for the white caps kept the lead, which, on reaching Stryker's Bay, they had increased to about a length. At this point the six-oared gig of the Atalanta Club pulled out to caution the Baldwin crew to pull nearer in shore, but on coming up to them accidentally fouled. The race was at once stopped, when the Babcock crew, rowing back to the steamboat, and announced their readiness to return to the starting point and row the whole race over again. This was agreed on, and at 6 hours, 20 minutes and 55 seconds, the second start was made, the Baldwin crew taking the lead, which they speedily increased to a length when the Babcock crew crossed their stern and took the outside position. Baldwin held the lead until reaching Striker's Bay, pulling somewhat steadier, but with less strength than before. On arriving at that point, however, Babcock had reduced the lead to about half a length, and putting on a magnificent spurt came up bow and bow, amid loud cheers from their friends on the steamer. Laying well to their work, without a sign of fatigue, the white caps kept up their strong, heavy stroke at forty, and soon gained the foremost position, which they not only maintained, but on nearing the winning stake-boat, led by nearly two lengths. This distance the Baldwin crew, having the inside track, managed to reduce to about a length and a half before reaching the stake, the Babcock crew coming in winners by twelve seconds, according to the official time of the Club. Time of race—Babcock crew, 20 minutes 7 seconds; Baldwin crew, 20 minutes 19 seconds. A handsome gold badge will be presented to the winning crew.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Prince or President?—The Coming Test Question—Strength of the Different Parties—The Popularity of the Independence Movement—The Cabinet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1869.

Prince or President—which? That is the coming question. The indications are that it will be the test question at the next general election in 1872. Continued British connection, independence or annexation—which of these have the Fates in store for the Canadians? From Halifax to Huron this question, above all others, engages the thoughts of thoughtful men. Its discussion at an early day in the Commons of Canada is inevitable. Last session Mr. HUTINGTON, one of the most eloquent and fearless speakers in the House, broached the subject, more to test the feeling than with the expectation or desire of any practical result. How was it received? In silence. There was not a man of the whole 180 Representatives that did not feel that this was a matter which must be met and settled some day, but they shrunk from it. Boldly did Mr. HUTINGTON declare that the time was come for the Government to announce their policy regarding the future of the country, and to explain what they meant when they declared, through the mouth of the first Governor of the Dominion, that by confederation they had created a "new nationality." Not a man murmured dissent. The Government gave no sign either of approval or condemnation. The leader of the Opposition merely "deprecated" the introduction of so important and difficult a subject at that time, and begged Mr. HUTINGTON to postpone it for a more convenient season. But the unanimous opinion of the Commons was that it must come; they felt that the future of Canada was entirely in their own hands, and that however much they, being unaccustomed to deal with questions of such vast national importance, might be disposed to shrink from it, sooner or later they must give their decision. With this feeling the Commons returned to their homes at the close of last Winter's session. Since that time the question has been discussed in the Press, and of course there is much diversity of opinion on it. First, we have the Annexationists. In Ontario they may be counted on your fingers. In Quebec they are more numerous, but their influence is contemptibly small. They consist principally of broken-down merchants, disappointed office-seekers and politicians, and mechanics and laboringmen out of employment—men who have come under the pressure of hard times, and must have something or somebody to grumble at. Bread and butter is the remedy for their case. In Nova Scotia the annexation feeling arises from a different cause. The Repeal Party, that at the last general election headed the polls in every county, with one exception, have failed in their object, and failure is hard to bear, particularly when you feel you are in the right and have the *vox populi* at your back. The party is broken up. One wing, of which JOE HOWE, E. M. MACDONALD and Senator MCLELAN are representatives, has bowed to the inevitable and reluctantly "accepted the situation." The other wing is still obstinate and defiant; the very hopelessness of their case intensifies their hatred of every one who had any part in the consummation of confederation. They talk annexation, write it in the papers and hint at it at public meetings—not that they love the United States more, but the Dominion less. In their rage they would annex the Province to Greenland, if by so doing they could wreak their vengeance on England and Canada for having, as they believe, forced confederation upon them. There may be some honest Annexationists, but they are few. The fact is, annexation sentiment has not reached the great mass of the people. Local and temporary causes have made it the subject of a good deal of talk and more bluster, but there must be an entire revolution in the character and feeling of the people before it obtains a permanent footing.

Independence is more popular. Its advocates are composed of three classes: First, those Annexationists aforesaid; second, those who believe in independence *per se*. They are not numerous, but are likely to increase in number and influence as the country grows and its resources become more developed. Sir A. T. GALT, Ex-Finance Minister, and Hon. Mr. HUTINGTON are of this class. They believe that it would be a benefit to England to be relieved of the responsibility of protecting Canada, and to Canada to be in a position to make treaties and form alliances, untrammeled by Transatlantic interference; and they have confidence that Canada has within its borders the elements of a great nation. But there is another class of the people that favors independence—men who are attached to British institutions and who shrink from the dangers and responsibilities of separate national life, but who are convinced that it is England's deliberate intention to cast off Canada, and who feel that the only manly, patriotic course open to them is to leave at once. The ranks of this class have been largely swelled by the withdrawal of the troops and the recent utterances of the Governor-General. The great majority of the people however refuse to believe that England intends to send Canada adrift. They are as thoroughly British as the people of England themselves, and would regard a separation as a great calamity, not only to Canada, but to the whole Empire.

Aside from speculations as to the future there is little stir in politics. Hon. WM. MACDOUGALL, the present Commissioner of Public Works, goes out as Governor of Red River so soon as that territory is formally transferred to Canada. Hon. JOHN ROSE, Finance Minister, resigns his office in a week or two, to take a partnership in the London branch of a New-York banking firm. This will leave four vacancies in the Dominion Cabinet which it will be hard to fill. Especially will it be difficult to find a suitable successor to Mr. ROSE. The Finance Minister at any rate must be a man of more than ordinary ability, and such men are scarce now in the Government party. Sir A. T. GALT is well qualified both by experience and ability for the position, but he is distrusted, especially in the West, and it is understood that he himself does not want the place. Speaking of him reminds me there is a report afloat that he is about going to England for the express purpose of learning the feeling of public men there with regard to Canada. It is said he is a personal friend of Mr. GLADSTONE, and will enjoy peculiar advantages for solving the question so often asked here—What is England disposed to do with Canada? Sir FRANCIS HINCKS' name is mentioned in connection with the Finance Ministership. He filled that office once before with great credit to himself and benefit to the country, and it is said he is not indisposed to reënter political life. Apart from these two gentlemen there is scarcely a man in the Government party fitted by experience and ability to fill the office. If the Opposition were thoroughly united they might step into power next session of Parliament, but they have little in common, and there is no likelihood of a complete change of Ministry till after the next general election.

Prince ARTHUR will arrive here about the 20th of this month. He will only stay long enough to receive an address and give a reply, and then pass on to the Western prairies to enjoy a month or two's shooting. It is said he will visit Red River before he returns. He will pass the Winter in Montreal.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Damage to the Cotton Crop—Personal Observation—Abundant Corn Supply—The Supreme Court Decisions on Relief—The Press Excursion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PERRY, Houston County, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 28, 1869.

I had heard so much during the past week or ten days of the destruction of the cotton crop, that I determined to see for myself, and not trust to the information of planters who, however anxious not to exaggerate, are still prejudiced by their interests and inclined by the force of disappointment to represent the damage as greater than it is. I have observed closely many cotton crops in this and adjoining counties, even as far north as Warren County, which I had previously noticed once or twice during the Summer, and I never saw such havoc as the drought and heat have committed upon them within the last fourteen days. It is no exaggeration to say that the yield has been diminished fully one-half, and in many places more than that. Indeed, on some farms where three weeks since the planter counted with well-founded hope on gathering a 500-pounds bag to the acre, I doubt whether fifteen acres will produce a bag. The forms, blooms, and young bolls on the middle and upper branches of the plants are withered and dead as if scorched by fire or blasted. There is no fruit left which will make cotton but on the lower branches, and even of this many of the bolls are opening prematurely, yielding but a small amount of half-made and inferior cotton. The injury is now irreparable. No rain or genial season can do any good. The embryo is dead and cannot be revived. The shrivelled blossoms and inchoate bolls testify unmistakably as to the extent of the injury. It is really lamentable, not merely in the interest of the producer, but in that of the whole country, which depends so much for its prosperity on this source of wealth.

The planters who invested largely this year in artificial fertilizers, expecting to get their money back with cent. per cent. interest, are the worst sufferers. After they pay what they owe they will not have a dime, and there are very many who will not be able, by a sale of their crop, to pay their debts to their factors. They will be compelled to sell, too, as fast as they make their cotton, as the factors will need to be remembered immediately, so that it is probable that they will dispose of their produce when the market is at the lowest.

The rust has done a great deal of damage, but it is the blasting heat of the past three weeks which has wrought the ruin. This day week the thermometers stood at from 100° to 105° Fahrenheit in the shade all through this country, and did not vary much from this degree of heat for several days before and since. Gardens have been entirely destroyed. There is absolutely nothing left, and even cow-peas which are ordinarily the most indestructible crop, have died as if they had been baked in an oven.

Fortunately the corn crop is comparatively uninjured. It is planted so early in this section that it reached the point of safety before the drought commenced, and when the last "heated term" began it was made, and had got beyond the reach of climatic influences. The corn crop of Southwestern Georgia will be amply sufficient for the wants of the people. Were it otherwise, distress would be inevitable, for as a general thing the farmers will have less available means in 1870 than they had in any year since the close of the war, unless cotton advances to a point much higher than it has reached now.

I wish I could send a more cheerful bulletin. I was in hopes that the people would have a bountiful return for their labor this year, and that they would be able to lay the sure foundations of a new existence of prosperity and wealth, and that with their large surplus means, manufacturing and other useful branches of industry would receive a healthful stimulant all over the State. But now this is hopeless. If the people can "make buckle and tongue meet," as the old saying goes, they will have cause to be thankful, and I fear that there are very many who will be unable to do so, however strenuously they may strive.

The telegraph has doubtless conveyed information of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Georgia in the cases involving the Constitutionality of the Relief and Homestead laws. A majority of the Bench (Judges BROWN and MCCAY) decided that both laws are constitutional, and that they are retroactive in their effect. They have decided that no creditor can recover an old (*ante bellum*) debt except where it can be proved that he, the plaintiff, did no injury to the property of the defendant out of which the payment of the debt is sought—in other words, that no plaintiff who was a secessionist, and aided in the prosecution of the rebellion, can recover; but if he can prove that he was a Union man, and never gave aid or comfort to the rebels, he may be able to recover, because he had nothing to do with the depreciation or loss of the property on the faith of which the debt was incurred. The debtor class regard these decisions with favor, but the entire creditor class is furious, and the principal cases will be brought on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The homestead exemption to the value in realty of $2,000 in specie, and of personalty of $1,000 in gold, has been declared good as against all debts, no matter when contracted, whether prior or subsequent to the passage of the Exemption ordinance. Take the population of the State and exempt $4,500 or $5,000 worth of property in greenbacks, assessed literally as for taxes, and representing really nearly $6,000 for each head of a family, and you can easily see how very few debtors there are who are not exempted from the payment of their debts as completely as if a sponge had wiped them out, or as if they held a stamped receipt in full.

Nearly all the members of the Press are now making an excursion, under the auspices of Mr. HURLBURT, Superintendent of the State Road, through the iron and coal regions of Georgia and Alabama. All shades of opinion are represented, but only one color. They are said to be very festive and genial, and to give a very practical idea of "the happy family"—how animals which naturally fight and rend each other, can be made to live together in perfect harmony. All sorts of political motives of the most subtle and insidious character are attributed to the projectors of the excursion, and that the object is more the "grinding of axes" than the inspection of the metal they are made of.

QUONDAM.

The Election in the Cherokee Nation.

From the Van Buren (Ark.) Press, Aug. 31.

On the first Monday in this month the biennial election for members of the Cherokee Legislature was held. The main issue in the canvass was the indorsement of Colonel DOWNING, Chief of the Nation, and the course of the delegation at Washington City. From what we learn the Ross party met with an overwhelming defeat. DOWNING carried six out of the nine districts, thus giving him a two-thirds majority in both Houses; in the last Legislature DOWNING had but two majority on joint ballot. Colonel DOWNING has been so emphatically indorsed by the people that he can well afford to strike out boldly on those questions of Cherokee and Indian policy which cannot much longer be evaded. Railroads will penetrate the Indian country in less than two years; white settlements will follow, and the same old question of Indian treaties against the interests of a rapacious horde of white settlers will have to be settled again.

POSTAL REFORMS.

Senator Ramsey's Negotiations in Paris.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Sept. 3.

From private letters from Senator RAMSEY to some of his friends in this city, we learn that two weeks ago he was still in Paris, having then been engaged some three weeks in negotiations with the French Government in regard to certain postal reforms, though he informs one of his correspondents, "this kind of diplomacy is not to be brought about as summarily as that with our Indians, the only field in which I have had experience." Many of our readers will doubtless feel some interest in the nature of the proposed postal changes which our Government is desirous to effect with that of France. We are therefore permitted to take the following extract from a private letter of Senator RAMSEY:

"The letter standard of weight in our country is one-half ounce, and it is that as the basis of international postage which our Government has secured with England, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, but though repeated efforts have been made by the United States, by England and by Italy, it has been found impossible to persuade France to consent to any alteration of her own standard, which is 7½ grammes, or a quarter of an ounce. This is her home standard, and her uniform rate is 4 cents of our money per letter. Now, from our habit of writing upon strong, heavy paper, almost every letter of an American, even with care, exceeds the standard of 7½ grammes, and if the excess be but a feather's weight it doubles the charge, and amounts to 32 cents of our money to or from America. If even an alteration of 10 grammes was assented to by this Government, it would relieve our correspondence with France, the postage on which now amounts to about $300,000 per annum, of nearly $100,000, for, as I have just said, 10 grammes, or one-third of an ounce, would cover nearly 50 per cent. of the letter correspondence.

Then, as our postal treaty with France is of the date of 1857, it embraces none of the wise and liberal ameliorations of letter days. For instance, if you send a newspaper to France, the postage at home and across the sea must be prepaid, and France then in addition exacts her own home postage. Again, registered letters cannot be sent to France. Books, packages, general printed matter or samples of goods cannot be sent through the mail as is now done with us, and to and from the States of Europe I have named. To England a half-ounce letter is sent for 12 cents; to Germany direct for 10 cents and over England for 15 cents, and this rate, by the postal *service* of that Government, carries it into the remotest province of Austria. France also refuses, or has so far refused, to allow our closed mails to pass over her territory into Switzerland, Italy, &c., and we are compelled to send to these countries either by the open mail of France, or *via* Belgium and Germany. The Director-General of Posts expresses to me his regret that the policy of his Government will not allow him to concede those *ameliorations* (that is their word) which characterise the postal administrations of other Governments."

The Norfolk and Great Western Railroad—An Important Contract.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 4.

The Board of Directors of the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad Company have been in session the last two days at the Exchange Hotel. Two very important subjects were discussed and acted upon. The first was a contract for the sale of 500,000 acres of land now held, or hereafter to be acquired, to the Virginia International Land Company, composed of a number of wealthy gentlemen of New-York, several of whom spent two weeks in the early part of June in an examination of the country along the line of the proposed railroad.

General IMBODEN has been pressing the negotiations for two months that have just ended in this very important sale; and we learn from him that the land company is now making its arrangements in Europe to inaugurate an immigration movement under auspices and with an amount of capital that will insure the rapid settlement of the lands it has just purchased from the railroad company, and afterward of other large bodies of land that it may be able to control. R. H. MAURY, Esq., of this city, is Treasurer of the Company, and its principal office will be here.

Colonel FLOURNOY, the indefatigable President of the Railroad Company, assisted by General IMBODEN, will in a short time commence an active canvass for land subscriptions along the line from Norfolk to Bristol.

In addition to this large land sale, which will give a new impulse to the railroad and insure its construction, another subject of great importance to the Company was considered by the Board. Dr. SCHMOELE, the Treasurer of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, was present with a proposition having in view the connection of the two works. He presented a most interesting account of the progress, condition and prospects of the great Southern Pacific Railroad, and submitted views that justify the belief that Congressional aid to the entire line can be obtained at the next session. Colonel FLOURNOY, General BLOW and Messrs. HALE and READ, of the Directory of the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad Company, were appointed a committee to confer with the authorities of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, on the basis of a consolidation and future coöperation.

Altogether, this meeting of the Board looks like business, and the friends of the road are now more confident than ever before of the assured and speedy success of their great work.

The Resignation of Senator Grimes.

From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 4.

We learn, by private letter from Paris, that Hon. JAMES W. GRIMES, of Iowa, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, to take effect Dec. 1, and that he will not return to this country until next year. His health is somewhat improved, but not sufficiently to enable him to resume his public duties at the beginning of the next session of Congress, and being unwilling that his State should lose her proper representation at Washington to wait upon his permanent recovery, he has transmitted his resignation to Governor MERRILL. His term of office expires on the 4th of March, 1871. The election of his successor for the unexpired term will devolve upon the Legislature, which will meet during the coming Winter.

By the withdrawal of Senator GRIMES from the national councils, the State of Iowa loses her ablest, wisest and most influential public servant—a man who honored his place far more than he was honored by it,—and the nation loses, in like manner, one of its most far-seeing and upright defenders. It has been the common remark of all men who have been much in Washington during the past ten years, that Senator GRIMES knew more of what was going on there than any other man in public or private station. His almost instinctive perceptions and his almost intuitive knowledge of men, coupled with an indomitable power of will, made him preëminently a leader in the Senate. Better than all this is the fact, which with his retirement becomes historical, that his remarkable abilities were always exerted on the side of truth, justice, economy and good government. Nobody despised shams and demagoguery more than he, and few could stamp them down more effectually. His career has been that of a statesman in the highest sense of the word. Let us hope that the remainder of his days may be those of pleasantness and peace, and that his example may be emulated by all who shall succeed him.

The Illinois Senators—Their Visit to the West.

From the Chicago Republican, Sept. 4.

Senator TRUMBULL has returned from his Western tour much invigorated and benefited by the trip. The mountain breezes and the suns of the plains have bronzed his cheek to a very gratifying ruddy hue, and the elasticity of his step shows a decided increase of vitality. The Senator received enthusiastic demonstrations along the route, and from his personal observations will be enabled to legislate intelligently for the interests of the vast territory he has traversed. It gives us more than ordinary pleasure to perceive so decided an improvement in the Senator's health as the result of his journey, which, we trust, may long be preserved for the good of the State he represents so ably in national councils.

A private letter from Senator YATES' party recounts their adventures to Salt Lake, which place they visited Aug. 25. The party embraces Senator YATES and son, Senators KELLOGG and HARRIS, of Louisiana, and Hon. CLARK E. CARR, of Galesburg, Ill. A graphic description is given of a ride down the mountain, from Sherman, on the cowcatcher of an engine, at the rate of over fifty miles an hour, after which the adventurers concluded to enjoy the scenery from the windows of the drawing-room car the balance of the way. BRIGHAM visited the party in Salt Lake City, and displayed an anxiety that Utah should be admitted as a State, considering, doubtless, that under his manipulation the Legislature would pass such laws as would enable him to retain control of the Territory, which he feels is fast slipping from his hands. The party enjoyed good health and spirits, and are now on the coast of the Pacific.

Attempted Burglary.

A daring attempt was made on Sunday evening to rob the trimmings and fancy goods store No. 80 Grand-street. The burglar gained an entrance by breaking open the rear door with a "jimmy," and was packing up the stolen articles to carry them away, when the noise attracted the attention of Mr. COURTNEY, who lives over the store. Mr. COURTNEY went down stairs immediately, and seeing a man in the store, he seized him and caused his arrest. The burglar was taken before Justice DODGE, at Jefferson Market, to whom he stated that his name was CHARLES COOLEY, and that he resided at No. 188 Greene-street. COOLEY is a colored man, and when discovered had nearly $300 worth of property ready to be taken away. He was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Successful Trial Trips of the West Side Railroad in Greenwich-Street—The Line to be Completed by November—Description of the Means by Which the Cars are to be Driven—Names of the Stockholders and Officers of the Company.

Trial trips were made on the new West Side and Yonkers Patent Railway in Greenwich-street yesterday, in which several stockholders of the Company and other invited guests participated. The first section of the road, from the Battery to Cortlandt-street, is completed, and posts for receiving the rails are erected, and many of the rails are laid on the next section, from Cortlandt-street to Thirtieth-street. It is anticipated that the road will be in condition for the transportation of passengers from the Battery to Thirtieth-street by the first day of November next. For the present the route of travel will be over a single track; but it is intended, eventually, to construct another track on the west side of Greenwich-street and Ninth-avenue, and along the whole route to Yonkers, to be used for cars returning to the starting point, while the present one will be confined solely to the carrying of passengers going north. The experimental trips made gave ample satisfaction to all who passed over the route, and the opinion was universally expressed that, if the construction of the road over the remaining sections be as well done as on the first, the enterprise will prove to be a complete success. The riding was remarkably smooth and easy, and the speed satisfactory. The rate at which the car was yesterday operated was fifteen miles per hour. Twenty miles can be made, if required, just as easily. It is not intended, however, that the rate of travel shall, ordinarily, exceed that of yesterday. The mode of propulsion is an "endless chain," so called, but really a wire rope, which passes over a drum at either end of the section, and runs thence between the rails over which the car moves—the motor being a steam engine underneath the sidewalk at the corner of Greenwich and Cortlandt streets. To this wire rope there are attached, at distances of 150 feet apart, small iron uprights, or projections, running on wheels on a narrow track provided expressly for the purpose, the rails of which are about sixteen inches apart. Pendant from the bottom of the car is an iron beam that may be thrown out or drawn inward by operating a brake at the end of the car, and when thrown out, is the material against which the upright presses itself, and thus forces the car onward. On reaching the end of any section these uprights follow the direction of the endless rope, and going over the curved line there, are reversed in position, and they then return to the large drum at the other end, where they are again, one by one, sent off on propelling duty as before. The car, meanwhile, passes over the space between the two sections (never more than the width between the opposite curbstones of a street, say twenty-five feet,) by force of the momentum it has gained, and at the next section meets one of the uprights attached to the rope traversing it, and is thus propelled toward the terminus of that section. This proceeding is continued along the entire route. The engines necessary to operate this endless chain are to be located in Greenwich-street, at the corners of Franklin, Bethune and Twenty-second streets; the one corner of Cortlandt-street and Greenwich being placed there merely as the motor for the lower half mile of the route, which, according to the act of incorporation, had to be first erected, experimented and pronounced absolutely safe for travel, before the construction of the other portion of the road could be proceeded with. Going at the rate of speed attained yesterday, a car laden with passengers will travel from Cortlandt to Thirtieth-street in fifteen minutes' time. The depots for the convenience of passengers desiring to travel over this road are to be located wherever circumstances may require; but in no case will they be more than one-eighth of a mile apart. The brake will draw in the pendant beam at the bottom of the car anywhere along the route, and thus stop the car at any point; but, of course, passengers cannot be taken in or set down except at the depots to be provided for that purpose. The car can always be brought to a halt at a distance of less than its own length. Every means has been taken to guard against accident. The upright posts, and the rails resting on them, have been tested first at the place of manufacture, (Buffalo,) before shipment hither, and found able to bear ten times the weight and strain they can ever possibly be subjected to when the road is in operation. The flanges of the wheels, (every car being provided with eight on double trucks,) are an inch and a half in width, which, added to the weight of the car itself, would seem to make it impossible that they should ever get off the track. In addition to this, the floor of the car itself sets very close to the rails, thus throwing the whole weight on that portion of each wheel which may be at the time in contact with the rail. Every other precaution that prudence or experience could suggest has also been taken. The sections are to be inspected by Commissioners appointed in the act of incorporation before the road is thrown open for regular travel, and no fares can be collected until the certificate of these Commissioners has been filed in the offices of the Secretary of State and of the Mayor to the effect that the road is in a perfectly safe condition. By the terms of the act, these Commissioners are compelled to test the strength of the road with a car placed upon the track loaded to a weight equal to at least three times the ordinary weight of a passenger car proposed to be used thereon, with its occupants. The cars, ten of which are already completed, are each calculated to seat comfortably forty passengers, there being seats across the ends as well as at the sides, and also in the centre. The rails are now arriving from Buffalo, and probably there will be a sufficiency of them here by Friday next to insure the speedy completion of the track to Thirtieth-street. Until the down-track shall have been laid there will be turnouts or sideways used at the Battery and at Thirtieth-street to enable the car to get into position for making return trips either way. When the road is put into full operation it is intended that a car will pass a given depot every eight minutes. The difficulty of steep grades is entirely overcome by the use of traction rope with stationary power, although at one point of the route the incline is 130 feet to the mile, and at its upper end, in the neighborhood of Harlem, 280 feet to the mile. Another advantage possessed by this mode of travel is its comparative freedom from noise, as well as the obviation of all delay in consequence of street obstructions—a matter which now seriously interferes with the transit of passengers by the horse-car routes.

The act of incorporation under which this Company is formed was passed April 22, 1867. It fixes the fare for each passenger for any distance within the limits of the City, not exceeding two miles, five cents; for every mile or fractional part of a mile in addition, thereto, one cent.; provided, that when the railway is completed and in operation between Battery Place and the vicinity of the Harlem River, the Company may at its option, adopt a uniform rate not exceeding ten cents for all distances on Manhattan Island. The Company is by the same act compelled to pay a sum not exceeding five per cent. of its net income from passenger traffic, into the City Treasury as a compensation to the Corporation for the use of the streets.

The original stockholders of the Company were Messrs. C. T. Harvey, William E. Dodge, William H. Fogg, William H. Appleton, R. T. Underhill, John P. Yelverton, Turner Brothers, Chauncey Vibbard, Fred. B. Fisk, John B. Murray, Wm. W. W. Wood, Moses A. Hoppock, John Perkins, Edwin Booth, D. D. Williams, Chas. D. Bigelow, De Witt Clinton Jones, W. S. Gurnee, S. M. Pettingill, John H. Hall, Alanson Trask, Isaac Scott, Stephen Cutter, D. Crawford, [illegible] James, Frank Work, George L. Trask, H. T. Lombard, H. F. Spaulding, S. M. Pettingill, A. S. Barnes, R. P. Getty, and Samuel D. Babcock. The capital stock is about $1,000,000.

The officers of the Company are: President, D. N. Barney; Directors, S. M. R. P. Getty, Pettingill, A. S. Barnes, Chas. T. Harvey, J. H. Benedict, and C. E. Milner; Secretary and Treasurer, H. W. Taylor; Manager and Chief Engineer, Chas. T. Harvey; Attorney, Edward C. Delevan; Counsel, Hon. Jos. S. Bosworth. The office of the Company is at No. 48 Cortlandt-street.

A DARING SWINDLER.

New-York Merchants Victimized to the Extent of $20,000—Arrest of the Perpetrator of the Frauds.

Some time in the early part of last month a respectable looking man, giving the name of WM. W. MORRIS, visited the stores of several leading wholesale firms in this City, and represented himself as having been authorized to purchase goods for Messrs. WOODS, YEATMAN & CO., proprietors of the Cumberland Iron Works, near Erin, Tenn. As the person was evidently conversant with the routine of mercantile business, and told a plausible story, the leading salesmen of the firms approached felt no hesitation in filling up the orders made by MORRIS, and in nearly every instance shipped them to the address of the foundry firm in Tennessee. The aggregate value of the goods was nearly $20,000.

While MORRIS was thus quietly patronizing the merchants of this City, certain suspicions regarding the falsity of his representations began to be entertained, and the Tennessee firm were telegraphed to by one of the firm here for information. In reply a telegram was received denying that MORRIS had any authority to make the purchases referred to. In obedience to subsequent telegrams, the Tennessee firm undertook to seize and hold all goods coming into their hands from New-York, in order that the victimized owners might at least save their property at the cost of retransportation. The fact that MORRIS was a swindler having thus been discovered, search was made for the culprit, and he was arrested in Water-street yesterday, evidently prospecting for new victims. The prisoner was subsequently arraigned before Alderman O'BRIEN, at the Tombs, when the above statement of facts was made to the Magistrate. As no proper complaint or commitment could be made out on the evidence at hand, the Magistrate decided to take such preliminary affidavits as would give him power to temporarily commit, in order that a member of the Cumberland Iron Company might be summoned as a witness for the prosecution, a telegram to that effect having already been forwarded.

Among the swindled firms are Messrs. WM. J. PEAKE & CO., dealers in dry goods at Nos. 48 and 50 White-street; RINDS KOPF BROTHERS & CO., clothing dealers, of No. 70 Walker-street; WM. A. RANSOM & CO., boot and shoe dealers at Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway; S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO., dry goods, of No. 283 Broadway; SOUTHWICK & WHEELOCK, boots, Nos. 54 and 56 White-street; MAYNARD, WELLS & CO., boots and shoes, No. 30 Warren-street; BARRETT, STEVENS & CO., crockery, No. 92 Warren-street; COCHRAN, MCLEAN & CO., corner of Grand-street and Broadway; DAY & HALSEY, hardware, No. 246 Canal-street. The last two firms were so fortunate as not to ship their goods before the fraud was discovered. The examination in the case has been set down for Friday, when it is expected that the Tennessee witnesses will be in attendance.

THE PHILADELPHIA FORGERIES.

The Accused Brought Before Judge McCunn on Habeas Corpus—Decision Reserved Until To-day.

In the matter of MARTIN LELAND, charged with forgery of city warrants of the City of Philadelphia, the prisoner was yesterday brought before Judge MCCUNN on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. BLUNT, in his return to the writ, read the commitment and the following affidavit on which it is based:

CARLISLE K. WILLITS, being duly sworn, deposes and says: MARTIN LELAND, here present, came to the place of business of J. E. RIDGWAY, at No. 57 South Third-street, in the City of Philadelphia, and bought a city warrant of the City of Philadelphia, Highway Department issue, drawn to the order of ABRAHAM RUTH, for the sum of $233 95. That two hours afterward two forged warrants were sold which were an exact copy of the warrant sold to the said LELAND, one to BIORAN & CO., and the other to PEARSON and THURON, who are brokers, doing business in the City of Philadelphia. Deponent is further informed and believes that the said MARTIN LELAND uttered and published as true one of said false, forged and counterfeit warrants to PEARSON & THURON, with the intent to cheat and defraud them. Deponent further says that said MARTIN LELAND is now a fugitive from justice from the City of Philadelphia on the above-mentioned charge of forgery, and deponent, therefore, prays that said MARTIN LELAND may be held to await a requisition from the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania from the Governor of that State on the charge of forgery.

Mr. HOWE, counsel for the prisoner, then took the affidavit, and re-reading it to the Court, argued that it was not admissible before the Court, because not regularly authenticated; that even taking the affidavit as admissible, it nevertheless does not show facts sufficient to constitute a crime.

The affidavit sets forth, he said, that on a certain day the accused bought a city warrant of the City of Philadelphia for a certain amount, and because two hours afterwards, two forged warrants of the same amount were negotiated, it is argued that this prisoner must have forged them.

Clearly these are not facts sufficient to convict him with the crime, and especially when even these facts are sworn to only on information and belief. On these grounds he therefore asked that the prisoner be discharged.

Judge MCCUNN, in reply to some statements made by Mr. BLUNT as to the requisition being already on its way from Philadelphia, said he would decide the case according to the facts before him, but would reserve his decision until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen.

The first regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen after the Summer vacation was held yesterday at 2 P. M.

A series of resolutions complimentary to Mr. J. G. BENNETT, Jr., for his achievements in crossing the Atlantic in the yachts *Henrietta* and *Dauntless*, were adopted, and Messrs. COMAN, CUSHMAN, REPPER and MCGRATH were appointed a Committee to present them to him.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to remove certain booths from the sidewalks on the east side of Union Market, in Houston-street, complained of as a nuisance by residents of the neighborhood, was adopted.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation declaring that laws and regulations enforced in other States whereby citizens of the State of New-York acting as commercial travelers or traveling agents in those States are compelled to pay license fees, seemed to him to be illegal.

The resignation of Alderman WM. B. WHITE, of the Seventh Aldermanic District, who has received the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District, was presented, and was laid on the table.

The Board adjourned to next Monday at 2 P. M.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

A meeting of this Board was called for 2 P. M. yesterday, but at the appointed hour there was no quorum present, and the Board was declared adjourned to Thursday next at 2 P. M.

Fatal Accidents.

An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner FLYNN at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of MICHAEL CONWAY, aged 30 and a native of Ireland, whose death was the result of compound fracture of the leg sustained a few days ago.

Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest at the Morgue over the body of FRANK HUBBARD, aged 34, who had his skull fractured on Saturday by the fall of a wall in One Hundredth-street, near Third-avenue.

The Coroners were notified yesterday of the sudden deaths of THOMAS O'CONNOR, corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue; SARAH CURRAN, No. 435 West Seventeenth-street, and Mrs. SULLIVAN, No. 169 Mott-street. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold inquests.

THE POLICE CLUBBING CASE.

Further Investigation by the Coroner—Testimony of the Police.

Coroner FLYNN proceeded yesterday to hold a further examination in the case of JACOB BERKLE, the German who is now suffering from injuries alleged to have been sustained at the hands of Officers JACOBS and BUDDINGTON, of the Fifth Ward Police. The *ante-mortem* statement of the victim has already been published.

Captain JEREMIAH PETTY yesterday testified that he was out of town when BERKLE was arrested, and stated that he had always ordered that no prisoner should be roughly treated at any time, and especially after he had entered the Police Station. He believed that none of the Sergeants under his command would allow any violation of this rule.

Officer THOMAS BELL stated that he found BERKLE sitting on the curbstone at the corner of Hudson and Franklin streets, with his face in the gutter, unable to walk, and quite intoxicated. Officer ALLEN had assisted him in taking BERKLE to the Station-house. The prisoner was allowed to lie on the floor until an interpreter could be found. He was also searched, and $21 09 taken from him and given to Sergeant DESHAY. BELL saw the man locked up, and took him before the Magistrate the following morning. He knew nothing about any clubbing. When BERKLE was arrested he had no wounds on his face, and the next day his head was bandaged.

JAMES ROBINSON, doorman in the Station-house, stated that officers BELL and ALLEN brought BERKLE in, and that he had no wounds on his face. Witness did not strike, him and saw no one else do so. These statements were corroborated by Sergeant DESHAY and Officer BELL.

Doorman CHARLES ROGERS stated that BERKLE had acted in a violent manner in his cell at an early hour in the morning, and had butted his head against the rails of the door. Sergeant CHRISTY and he then opened the door and were assaulted by BERKLE, who was speedily overpowered, although he made a desperate endeavor to escape by leaping through a glass door. BERKLE was then allowed the liberty of the corridor, when he seized an iron poker and threatened the doorman with the weapon. As he would not be quiet, Roundsman BUDDINGTON and Officer JACOBS were summoned and ordered to lock the prisoner up again. They only used their clubs as a pry to make BERKLE loose his hold. The injuries sustained by BERKLE were of his own inflicting. Pending the appearance of other witnesses, the examination was adjourned until to-morrow.

BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Paid Department Nearly Ready for Service—Comparative Cost of the New and Old Systems.

The paid Fire Department of Brooklyn promises to be in full operation this week. Steam engines have been purchased, tenders borrowed, horses bought, stalls erected for the horses, full sets of harness provided, and everything is ready for starting in complete and regular order. There are some details, however, which the Commissioners desire to have attended to before commencing their enterprise. Yesterday a number of applicants for the positions of drivers presented themselves at the office of the Commissioners, but before appointments are made the candidates are to undergo thorough tests. It is understood that the work of the Commissioners has been greatly retarded by the breach of contract on the part of a Connecticut machinist, who was to have furnished tenders by the 15th of August last. It appears that the tenders contracted for have not even yet come to hand, and that the Commissioners have been compelled to accept the good offices of the New-York Department, both as regards tenders and men to give the Brooklynites some tuition in the manner of using the machinery. The $175,000 at the command of the Commissioners will scarcely do more than carry them through to the 1st of January, 1870, after which time the proper operation of the Paid Fire Department will require a much larger amount than has hitherto been contemplated,—an amount which, however it may be increased, will fall far short of what the volunteer system cost the citizens for prizes to target companies, and money solicited from them in various ways for the most useless purposes, during the year. It is estimated that the old Fire Department cost the citizens of Brooklyn not less than from $14,000 to $160,000 per annum in addition to the amounts appropriated by the Common Council for its support. In addition to this, the hose and other property in charge of the Department was allowed to go to waste for want of proper care, involving a heavy loss each year. It does not appear that any code of signals has been decided upon by the Board, excepting such as will be useful for securing the coöperation of the Metropolitan Fire Department in districts along the river front on a basis of reciprocity.

Daring Highway Robbery.

TIMOTHY CROLLY, who lives at No. 316 Seventh-avenue, accompanied by a friend named O'REILLY, entered a saloon on Sixth-avenue Sunday evening, and sat down at one of the tables, at the same time calling for beer. Soon afterward they were joined by a man named POWERS, who introduced to them a friend of his, whom he called PETER KEHOE. After drinking together for some time, the parties left the place together, and walked down the street. When they reached the corner of Twenty-eighth-street KEHOE turned suddenly, and seizing Mr. CROLLY by the neck, choked him until he was insensible. He then threw him on the ground, and took $800 from the inside pocket of his vest. At the same time POWERS attacked Mr. O'REILLY, and robbed him also of his watch and chain. When the victims had recovered from their surprise they informed the Police of the transaction, and yesterday morning KEHOE was arrested and taken before Justice DODGE, at Jefferson Market, and held to answer. POWERS is still at large.

The Jewish Festival of the New-Year.

The services commemorative of the New-Year were continued in the Jewish synagogues in this City yesterday, at all of which large congregations were present. The service comprised prayers of three kinds—that "of homage," to invoke the speedy approach of the kingdom of God, when all mankind will arrive at the true knowledge of their Creator, and unite in the worship of their Supreme Benefactor; that "of remembrance," acknowledging the Divine omniscience, providence and exercise of supremacy toward the individual, "that it may please an all-merciful God to remember his creatures in pity and temper his judgment with mercy;" and that "of sounding the cornet," to celebrate the future jubilee, "when mankind will be free from the fetters of error, and acquire perfection in the knowledge of their God." With the festival of the New Year begins the annual era called "the ten days of repentance."

The Sectarian School Fund—No Distribution to be Made till October.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Esq., the Commissioner appointed to distribute the fund of $320,000 among the private schools of the City, in pursuance of an act of the last Legislature, has extended the time for making applications for shares of the fund until the middle of September, owing to the absence of many of the teachers, whose aid was necessary in filling out the blanks. The distribution will not take place till the latter part of October, as the money will not be collected before that time.

Adulteration of Milk.

The chemist of the Board of Health will probably submit a report, to the meeting on Wednesday next, of his recent analyses of milk sold in various parts of the Metropolitan District. The report will show that nearly every dealer sells poor milk, and that some of them sell an article most injurious to the health of those who partake of it. The offenders will be prosecuted forthwith—so says the Health Board.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.

22—In the matter of Stephen Kelly vs. First National Chemical Company.

31—Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company vs. The Mayor.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

The People vs. Charles Miller, grand larceny.
The People vs. Gabriel Drake, grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Timm, grand larceny.
The People vs. Mathias Weil, grand larceny.
The People vs. Charles King, grand larceny.
The People vs. William Banihan, larceny.
The People vs. Robert Mickelhan, forgery.
The People vs. James Burns, burglary.
The People vs. Edward Quinn and Wm. Robinson, burglary.
The People vs. Annie Werkin, grand larceny.
The People vs. Francis Heinrick, grand larceny.
The People vs. Sarah Thompson, grand larceny.
The People vs. Mary Shannon, grand larceny.
The People vs. Frederick Peters, grand larceny.
The People vs. John Shaffer, grand larceny.
The People vs. Matthias Trimber, grand larceny.
The People vs. William Merock, grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Rafferty, grand larceny.
The People vs. John Rush, grand larceny.
The People vs. Charles Lotter, grand larceny.
The People vs. Michael Murphy, grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas Burke, grand larceny.
The People vs. Julius Wenck and Charles Schultz, grand larceny.
The People vs. Samuel Kaufman, grand larceny.
The People vs. John Roberts and James Morton, grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas W. Russell, grand larceny.
The People vs. Charles Start, receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Louis Mann, receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Charles W. Flood, receiving stolen goods.

THE SEPTEMBER TERM.

The September term of the different Courts opened yesterday, and a large number of the members of the Bar were present for business. No General or Trial Terms of any of the Courts will be held during the present month. In the Special Term and Chambers for contested motions and *ex parte* business, the calendars are quite large.

The Special Term of the Supreme Court was opened by Judge CLERKE, who will continue to preside during the term.

The Special Term of the Superior Court was opened by Judge MCCUNN, who will preside until about the 19th of the month, when he will be succeeded by Chief Justice BARBOUR.

The Special Term of the Common Pleas was opened by First Judge DALY, who will continue to preside until Monday next, when it is expected Judge BARRETT, now on his way from Europe, will relieve him for the balance of the term.

In the Marine Court there will be two trial terms, at which Judges CURTIS and GROSS will preside. The calendar in this Court is very large. As is usual on the first day of the term, the cases disposed of were very few, most of those called having been set down for some future day in the term.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 6.

By Judge McCunn.

Theophiling Griffith *vs.* Elijah H. Schenck et al.; motion granted without costs.

James McKee *vs.* John Murphy et al; motion granted.

William W. Selleck *vs.* Andrew J. Parker; motion granted.

Archibald Boerg *vs.* Sigismund Rochenstadter et al.; order granted.

Patrick Burke *vs.* Calvin W. Smith; motion granted.

Wm. B. Guild, Jr., *vs.* James K. Spratt; plaintiff called and defaulted.

Alexander Irvine *vs.* Charles W. Wood et al., (two suits;) motion granted.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Philip Becker was held to await the action of the Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of having passed a $20 counterfeit note on Frederick Schwecke, of No. 200 Rivington-street. His examination showed that he had previously passed the same bill on a man named Henry Koch. After it had been discovered to be spurious, he told both men that he had received it from his employer. He informed Jacob Freedman, of No. 238 Rivington-street, that his employer had given it to him to pass, offering him $1 and a glass of beer if he was successful.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 6.

Before Judge Clerke.

THE CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

In the Matter of Florence Henderson, (colored.)—This is an application on a writ of *habeas corpus* for the custody of the relator, a little colored girl of about 9 years of age. It appears that the claimant, who is from Boston, married the grandmother of the petitioner. A daughter of the grandmother by a former husband married a seafaring man named Henderson, who was the father of the relator. The father and mother died, leaving the little girl in charge of the grandmother, and subsequently the grandmother, at her death, is alleged to have given the child to the present custodian, who was the grandmother's nurse at the time of her death, and who removed the child to New-York. Mr. Forbes, the husband of the grandmother, claims that he also was intrusted with the custody of the child. The Court held that inasmuch as neither claimants bore any blood relationship to the child, and as she was of sufficient intelligence to decide for herself, he would permit her so to do. She did so decide, and in favor of the woman with whom she has been living. The writ was accordingly discharged.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

The September term of this Court commenced yesterday. About fifty prisoners were arraigned on minor charges. A large crowd was present with the expectation of witnessing the trial of "Reddy the Blacksmith," but it was found that his case was not on the calendar, and also that no day had been set apart for its adjudication.

SENTENCES.

There was a large number of sentences imposed for ordinary offences as follows:

William Smith, guilty of stealing $35 worth of wearing apparel belonging to Horatio Howarth, of No. 168 Washington-street; Penitentiary three months.

Margaret Tucker, guilty of stealing $21 from George Taylor, of No. 418 Water-street; State Prison two years and six months.

Catharine Devine, guilty of stealing $21 from Augusta Menshultz, of No. 130 Forsyth-street; Penitentiary six months.

Henry Contier, guilty of stealing a set of harness belonging to Michael Kennedy, of No. 270 Greenwich-street; State Prison one year.

Alvira Byarek, guilty of stealing $147 from Minnie Brink, of No. 115 Essex-street; Penitentiary one year.

Joseph Greenwood and George Trefrer, guilty of stealing $120 worth of sheets and shirts belonging to Joseph and P. H. Strouse, of No. 288 Broadway; State Prison one year each.

Stephen Carroll, guilty of stealing a watch and chain belonging to W. B. Dunley, of No. 290 East Eleventh-street; State Prison four years.

Thomas W. Johnson, guilty of stealing $4 62 in pennies from William E. Balch, of No. 129 Greenwich-street; State Prison two years and six months.

John Murphy, guilty of stealing a watch and chain from James Heaning, of No. 212 Sixth-street, while the latter was lying asleep under a cart in the Bowery; State Prison three years and six months.

Augusta Miller, guilty of stealing $121 from Mary Armstrong, of No. 32 Charles-street; Penitentiary one year.

George E. Newman, guilty of stealing a traveling bag from Sullivan D. Ames, of the Metropolitan Hotel; State Prison two years.

Daniel D. Bates, guilty of stealing $7 belonging to A. Van Antwerp; Penitentiary one year.

Wm. King, guilty of stealing jewelry and wearing apparel from Wm. B. Whitaker, of No. 13½ Leroy-street; State Prison four years.

Charles Lewis, guilty of stealing jewelry and wearing apparel from Henry Blesing, of No. 67 Ludlow-street; State Prison two years.

REMANDED.

Michael Buckley, guilty of stealing a case of wine and two bronze ornaments, the property of James W. King, of Nos. 40 and 42 East Eighteenth-street, was remanded.

DISCHARGED.

Thomas L. Dennison, accused of stealing a set of harness and $60 worth of clothing, the property of Wm. A. Wheeler, of No. 37 West Twenty-sixth-

street, and George W. Farley, accused of stealing $7 from A. Van Antwerp, were discharged, the evidence failing to convict.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 6, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'62	123⅜	100 Pacific Mail	[illegible]
10,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'65	122½	100 do.	[illegible]
12,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65	122⅜	200 Adams Ex.	[illegible]
25,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65 n	121½	100 Wells-Fargo	[illegible]
20,000 U.S.5-20 C.'67	121½	100 do.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	121½	100 U. S. Ex.	[illegible]
10,000 U.S. 6s Cur.	110⅝	500 New-York Cen.	204⅛
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	52	100 do.	[illegible]
20,000 do.	51¾	200 Hudson River	182¾
2,000 N. C. St 6s, n.	47	2500 Reading	97
70,000 do. spec. tax	56	300 do.	97¼
10,000 do.	[illegible]	10 Mich. Central	[illegible]
10,000 do.	55¾	6 Panama R.	200
10,000 do.	56	200 Lake S.&M.S.	104⅝
3,000 do.	55½	200 do.	104⅝
10,000 N. C. St. 6s	56½	200 do.	104
10,000 Tenn.S. 6s, exc.		200 do.	104
bet call	60⅝	200 do.	104⅝
10,000 do.	61	100 Clev. & Pitts.	107⅜
3,000 Missouri 6s	87	100 do.	[illegible]
3,000 La. St. Lev. B.	68	100 Chi. & N. W.	82¼
10,000 La. St. Lev. Bds.	64½	300 do.	82¼
20,000 Cal. 7s	122	200 do.	82¼
3,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st.	90½	200 do.	82¼
3,000 C. & R. I. 1st M.		500 Chi. & R. I.	113⅛
bds.	100	200 do.	113⅛
3,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M	95	100 do.	113⅛
3,000 N.J. Cen. 1st M.	95	300 do.	114⅛
5,000 Erie 3d M.	80⅛	30 do.	114
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st.	81⅛	700 Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
4,000 Am. D. & I. 7s	94½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87½
3,000 Lake S. Div. B's	98	100 do.	87½
3,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M	99	300 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	
25 Bank of N. Amer.	109⅛	guaranteed	87¾
10 Continental BK.	103	18 do.	87
10 Fourth Nat. Bk.	105	10 do.	87¾
100 D. & H. Can.	125	600 Ohio & Miss. R.	[illegible]
50 do. bet. call	125	100 Chic. & Alton	154
100 West. U. Tel.	37¾	200 N. J. Cen.	[illegible]
200 do. bet call	37¾	100 do.	103⅛
200 Am. Coal	40	140 Morris & Ess. R.	88
100 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	38¾		

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	122⅝	$20,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'65	122⅜
4,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'62	122⅝	7,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'62	122⅜
10,000 do.	122⅝	2,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	111⅛
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'64	122⅛	21,000 do.	111⅛
25,000 do.	122⅛	10,000 do.	111⅛
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67	121½	65,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	111⅛
15,000 do.	121	2,500 do.	111⅛
15,000 do.	120⅝	2,000 do.	111¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n.	51⅜	300 L. Sh. & M.S.	103⅞
20,000 do.	52	200 do.	103⅞
10,000 Ga. St. 7s	95	20 Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
2,000 N. C. St. 6s. new	47⅛	1800 do.	106
30,000 do. spec. tax	55½	300 Chi. & N. W.	82
5,000 do.	55	100 Chi. & R. I.	113⅛
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	87	300 Mil. & St. P. R.	[illegible]
1,000 St. L. A. & T. H.		600 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
1st M.	94	100 N. J. Cen. R.	103⅛
1,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	83	20 Mor. & Es.	87½
200 Boston W. P.	15	100 Pitts. F.W.& C.Gd	87
200 Adams Express	57	100 do.	87
200 do. bet. call	57	400 Ohio & Miss. R.	31
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	204	17 Third-av. R.	180
300 Reading	96⅝		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200 Mariposa M.	7½	200 L. S. & M. S.	103⅞
100 Wells-Far. Ex.	18½	200 do.	103⅞
200 Quick. M. Co.	14	100 do.	103⅞
200 do.	14	100 Ohio & Miss.	31
100 Pacific Mail	80½	200 Chi. & N. W.	81½
400 Reading R.	97	100 do.	81¼

MONDAY, Sept. 6—P. M.

Although the political and financial Cable news from abroad was unusually exciting through the day, and well calculated, under ordinary circumstances, to move the Gold Room, there seemed to be no serious effort made to push the *Bull* speculation above the best rates of Saturday, 137@137¼ ₽ cent. Indeed, in the midst of the least favorable Frankfort and London Cable telegrams, about noon, the sales of Gold went down to 136¾@136½ ₽ cent. The manifestations of the party operating for a further rise may have been designed to-day to mystify the Street to induce *Short* contracts, and such seemed to be the prevailing suspicion; but some few parties, observant of the movement, drew the contrary inference, that they found a larger amount of Gold pressed on sale by holders who were ready to deliver it at once, than they had bargained for, and stiffer rates of Interest charged for carrying over their balances than they expected. However this may be, it is quite certain that the speculation more completely demoralized Exchange this forenoon than on Friday or Saturday, and caused 60-day Bills of standard names to be done at 108@108¼ ₽ cent., and short sight could have been bought early in the day at 108¾@108⅞ ₽ cent. After the Cable news of panic in Frankfort and Paris, and lower figures for 5-20s in London, higher rates were asked, but the difficulty in the way of free operations on any terms continued from the unsettled nature of the Gold speculation, and the apprehension that a "corner" may at any moment be attempted in the Gold for cash delivery. There was seemingly nothing to justify such fear to-day, but the risk is such as to interfere more particularly with the negotiation of Produce Bills, and in turn to depress, and in some instances to cause the withdrawal of Export orders for Flour, Grain, Petroleum, &c., as may be noticed in our general market report.

The demand for money from the brokers was more general than on Saturday, and there was not much done under 7 ₽ cent. on any class of collateral. The borrowers on Railway collateral paid 7 ₽ cent. quite readily, and this was made the prevailing rule of the Street before 3 o'clock. The Public Funds fell ¼@½ ₽ cent. in sympathy with the cable quotations, which showed a difference of 1¼@2½ ₽ cent. from Saturday, the heaviest decline coming from Frankfort, where the Hebrew holiday, (the New Year,) interfered with the market, and in a measure suspended business.

In Southern State Bonds there was no important business, except in Tennessees, which were steady in price on both old and new Bonds, and in the so-called "Special Tax" North Carolinas which were again registered as sold at 55¾@56@55½ ₽ cent. A Raleigh announcement by telegraph is to the effect that the April interest will be paid in that city on such of these "Special Tax" issues as may be in the hands of the public—the amount said to be two or three millions out of $16,240,000 designed to be marked in New-York, if practicable, to build certain new Railways, in preference of $18,049,945, including back Interest, heretofore issued for the old Railways and other State purposes. These latter are acknowledged *to hold the same rank as a charge upon the general revenues and public faith of the State.* The pretext of special tax security on the new Bonds rests upon the provision of the amended Constitution requiring additional taxes to be levied by the Legislature whenever the State Debt is increased. But we discover nothing more forcible in the new than in the old fundamental law *for the preservation of the entire Public Faith.* And, if the State holds $11,241,000 Stock and Mortgages, in the old Railways,) most of them *Ante-War,*) which cannot be made available with the help of the ordinary State revenues to pay the Interest on $18,000,000—even after the arrearages of Interest up to 1866 had been funded under promise of a general resumption of payments, and the funding Bonds, to the amount of $3,429,900, now known as "New North Carolinas," sold in the New-York Market at 65@70 cents on the dollar—it is scarcely to be credited that new Railways, some of them barely commenced, can be implicitly relied upon to help the State pay the Interest on $16,240,000—much longer at least than it will take to market the whole amount. We make these suggestions by way of caution to the public against buying the Bonds upon the mere announcement of one or two installments of Interest to be paid on a few millions already in second hands as sold for cash or exchanged for Railroad Iron, but in no hostility to North Carolina credit properly administered.

The Railway market is generally weaker than at the close of last week, and some of the Western Stocks, like the Northwests, Lake Shore, Wabash and Rock Island, were pressed on sale at a decline of 1@1½ ₽ cent. The New-York Bonds, (VANDERBILT,) were also cheaper, but there was less eagerness to sell New-York Central until late in the day, when this Stock sympathized with the prevailing depression and rather bearish feeling. There was but little done in the Miscellaneous Shares. After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The Railways were unsettled, and prices declining; the Public Funds barely steady at the decline noted above; Foreign Exchange a trifle better; the Gold Room held steady at 137¼@137⅝ ₽ cent.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	112	111
United States 5-20s of 1862	123⅝	123
United States 5-20s of 1867	121⅝	120⅝
American Gold Coin	137⅛	137⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	51½	52
Virginia Bonds, old	55½	55
Missouri Bonds	87½	87
North Carolina Bonds, new	47½	47½
New-York Central	205⅛	203⅞
Reading Railway	98⅛	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅛	113⅛
Northwest Common	83⅝	80⅞
Northwest Preferred	91⅞	90⅞
Pacific Mail Company	80	80⅞
St. Paul Preferred	88	86⅞
St. Paul Common	78⅞	77⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	32	31⅞
Hudson River	182⅞	182⅞
Lake Shore	103⅞	103⅞
Wabash	81⅞	81

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₽ c. reg., 1881	122	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	120⅛
6 ₽ c. coup., 1881	122	5-20 coup., 1867	120⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	121⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	120
5-20 coup., 1862	122⅛	10-40 registered	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	121⅛	10-40 coupon	111
5-20 coup., 1865	121⅛	6s Currency	110⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bds., 1870	80	Louisiana 6s	70
Ill. coup. 6s., 1877	80	Louisiana 6s., lev. bds.	65½
Ill. coup. 6s., 1879	80	Louisiana 8s., lev. bds.	84
Ill. War Loan	80	N. Y. reg. B'y. Loan	103
Ind. 5 ₽ ct.	[illegible]	N. Y. coup. B'y. Loan	103
Tenn. 6s., ex. coup.	60½	N. Y. 7s., Canal L.	70.103
Tenn. 6s., new bds.	51½	N. Y. 6s., Canal L.	72.103
Virginia 6s. ex. coup.	55	N. Y. 6s., Canal L.	73.103
Virginia 6s., new bds.	60	N. Y. 6s., Canal L.	74.103
Georgia 7s., new bds.	91	N. Y. 6s., Canal L.	75.103
N. Carolina 6s.	55½	N. Y. 6s., Canal L.	77.103
N. Carolina 6s., n. bds.	47½	N. Y. 5s., Canal L.	73.103
N. Carolina 6s., s. tax.	55½	N. Y. 5s., Canal L.	74.103
S. Carolina 6s., n. bds.	65	N. Y. 5s., Canal L.	76. 97
Missouri 6s	87		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of N. Amer.	109¼
Manhattan	140	Irving	112
Merchants'	127	Metropolitan	137
Mechanics'	140	People's	130
Union	138	Market	124
America	140	Nassau	104
City	250	Corn Exchange	125
Phenix	103½	Continental	100
North River	99	Imp. & Traders'	160
Butchers' & Drovers'	138	Park	170
Seventh Ward	114	Man. & Merchants'	100
State of New-York	114	Central National	111
Commerce	126	Fourth National	105
Ocean	100	Ninth National	112
Am. Exchange	136½	Oriental	100
Chatham	[illegible]	Gold Exchange	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	113	Bank. & Brok. Asso.	107

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	90	Tol. & Wab. 2d	85
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	95	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	75⅛
N. Y. Central 6s, sub.	90	Tol. & W. & W. C. S. F.	75
Erie 1st M. ext.	90	Gt. Western 1st, '88	88
Erie 7s 5th ind. '88	78⅞	Gt. Western 2d, '93	85
Hud. R. 7s 1st, '69	100	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100
Hud. R. 7s 2d, '75	100	Morris & Essex 1st	99½
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 2d	91
Mich. Cen. 8 ₽ ct. '82	108	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
Mich. Cen. 1st. '82	108	N. J. Central 1st	98
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	91	N. J. Central new bds.	98
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d	88	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	100
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	90	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	94½
Pac. R. 7s guar. by Mo.	85	Cleve. & Pitts. C. S. F.	92½
Ill. Central 7 ₽ c.	70.120	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	85
Alton & T. H. 1st	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st	88
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	81	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	88
Alton & T. H. 2d inc.	76	Mil. & St. P. 1st	98
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	91
Chic. & N. W. 1st. B.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	91
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	90½	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.	88
Han. & St. Jo. L. Gs.	98	Chic. & Mil. 1st	91
Del. L. & West. 1st.	88	Chic. & Gt. East. 1st	83
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext.	87	Col. Chic. & Ind. 1st	88
		New-York & N.H. 6s	97

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Sept. 6, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$90,155,089
Gold receipts	435,320
Gold payments	144,417
Gold balance	74,701,622
Currency receipts	383,800
Currency payments	445,210
Currency balance	12,332,000
General balance	87,033,445
Included in gold receipts—Customs	265,000

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD—SEPT. 6.

By Telegraph to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

City 6s, old	97	98
City 6s, new	101⅞	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	121⅞	121⅞
Pennsylvania Central	57	57⅛
Reading	98⅛	97
Lehigh Valley	56⅛	56⅞
Catawissa preferred	36⅞	36⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	30⅛	30⅞
Northern Central	49	49⅛
Lehigh Navigation	37	37⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	97⅛	98

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. W. ALEXANDER SMITH & Co., of the City of Louisville, Kentucky, 7 ₽ cent. Bonds.

Messrs. TURNER BROTHERS write to-day that there is a good demand for the 7 ₽ cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad. "The Company" (it is added) "have purchased the balance of the iron required for the completion of the line, also a large amount of rolling stock, and are now laying one mile of track per day. Their contracts provide for the completion of the entire line before January next."

Of the Michigan State finances the Lansing *Republican* says:

"The bonded State debt on the 30th of November, 1866, was $3,979,921 25. During the following year it was reduced by the payment of War Loan, $12,000; Two Million Loan, due Jan. 1, 1868, $60,000; Five Million Loan, $6,670 55. A total reduction for the year of $78,670 55; leaving the total amount of the bonded State debt, on the 30th of November, 1867, $3,901,242 70. During the next year the following payments were made:

Two Million Loan	$196,000 00
Five Million Loan	40,664 21
Renewal Loan	18,000 00
Canal Loan	14,000 00
War Loan	18,500 00
Total	$287,164 21

This left the total bonded State debt, due Nov. 30, 1868, $3,614,078 49.

Since the 30th of last November up to Aug. 31, the condition of the bonded State debt will be seen by the following statement:

Total bonded State debt, Nov. 30, 1868		$3,614,078 49
War bonds, drawn Oct. 1, 1868, payable Jan. 1, 1869	$135,000	
War bonds drawn April 1, 1869	300,000—$435,000	
Two million loan purchased	$63,000	
War loan purchased	6,000	
Renewal loan purchased	7,000— 76,000	
Total amount drawn and purchased	$561,000	
Not presented and yet outstanding:		
War bonds payable July 1, 1869	$66,000	
War bonds payable Jan 1, 1869	8,500— $74,500	
Reduction to date, Aug. 31, 1869		$486,500 00
Total bonded debt now due		$3,127,578 49

The last Legislature, by joint resolution authorized the Governor, State Treasurer and Auditor-General, "on the 29th day of March, 1869, and at least once in every six months thereafter, to jointly examine into the condition of the treasury, as to the amount of money on hand, and the probable current receipts and necessary disbursements, and to determine the maximum amount of funds that can then be used for the purchase of State bonds, after retaining a sufficient amount in the treasury to meet the current demands upon it that are authorized by law." The resolution further instructed the State Treasurer, after such determination had been made, to invest the amount, if he was able to do so, in the purchase of the interest-bearing bonds of the State, other than the War-Loan bonds, at a rate not exceeding their par value; and whatever could not thus be invested prior to the 31st of March and the 30th of September in each year, was to be used in the payment of the War Loan bonds until the same were fully paid.

Under this resolution, on the 26th of last March $500,000 of the War-Loan bonds were drawn for redemption, interest to cease on the 1st of July. On the 26th of August, this Board, at the second meeting, as provided for in the resolution, after an examination of the cash in the treasury and the demands to be made upon the State for the next six months, unanimously decided to draw on the 1st of October that portion of the War Loan yet undrawn, in amount $590,500, interest to cease Jan. 1, 1870. This will make, with the $561,000 drawn since the last annual report, a total of $1,151,500 of the State debt to be paid during the present year.

The financial record of the bonded State debt for the three years will stand:

Total debt Jan. 1, 1867		$3,979,921 25
Paid in 1867	$78,678 55	
Paid in 1868	287,164 21	
Paid in 1869	1,151,500 00—$1,517,342 76	
Total debt Jan 1, 1870		$2,462,578 49

Thus, in three years, from a fraction less than $4,000,000, the State debt will be less than $2,500,000.

But this is not all. With the payment of $1,151,500 of the State debt in 1869, the State tax for general purposes has also been reduced one-half. In 1868 the tax was two mills to the dollar, and the amount raised was $615,931 68. In 1869 the State tax is only one mill to the dollar, and the amount $307,965 84—a reduction of State taxation in the current year of $307,965 85. The payment of the entire War Loan also does away with the 1-16th mill tax provided for by act No. 5, extra session of 1861. This tax was to create a sinking fund for the War Loan, and will not be assessed the present year; a reduction of taxation in the sum of $19,247 87. Thus the State Republican administration will be credited for 1869 as follows:

State debt paid	$1,151,500 00
Reduction of taxation	307,965 85
1-16 mill-tax abolished	19,247 87
Interest saved on bonds drawn and paid	22,450 00
Total	$1,501,163 72

And the cash balance, Jan. 1, 1870, will exceed $350,000, of which sum $80,000 to $100,000 will be, by law, applicable to the purchase of State bonds.

The cash balance in the State Treasury Sept. 1 was $845,393 85. On the 1st of August it was $893,450 37—a deduction for the month of $48,057 52. The receipts of the month were $45,300 20; payments, $93,456 72.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earnings more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax. Principal and interest payable in gold. Price, par and accrued interest in currency.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 82½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. Bonds of the CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Issued by the

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.

At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States tax. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 40 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 98 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—Principal and interest payable in Coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. Total issue, $1,500,000, less than $14,000 per mile, secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company. $750,000 have been sold; the balance we offer at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency, and recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, New-York.

☞ $100,000 NEW-ORLEANS CITY 8s, DUE IN 1874, with coupons, payable in New-York May 1 and Nov. 1, issue of 1864, for sale at 75 and accrued interest by MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 6, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	26	Resin, bbls.	1,662
Beeswax, pkgs.	15	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	835
Cotton, bales	854	Pork, bbls.	40
Copper, bbls.	16	Beef, pkgs.	30
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	218	Lard, pkgs.	120
Eggs, bbls.	391	Stearine, pkgs.	14
Flour, bbls.	18,617	Tallow, pkgs.	32
Wheat, bushels	46,261	Butter, pkgs.	1,838
Corn, bushels	11,808	Cheese, pkgs.	4,094
Oats, bushels	34,405	Peanuts, bags	276
Grass Seed, bushels	222	Tobacco, hhds.	738
Hops, bales	22	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,468
Hides, No.	2,198	Whisky, bbls.	196
Hides, bundles	29	Wool, bales	254
Leather, sides	4,970	Cotton Seed, bags	780
Spts. Turp., bbls.	61		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Monkchester*, for London—15,971 bushels Wheat, 2,386 bbls. Flour, 2,400 Staves, 238 bbls. Resin.

By the ship *Transit*, for Liverpool—58,876 bushels Wheat, 100 hhds. Tallow.

By the bark *Gesu Bambino Guiseppi*, for London—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Avena*, for Cork—18,738 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Texas*, for Liverpool—26,885 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand and firm at $7 37½@$7 62½ ₽ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

COFFEE—There has been a fair inquiry for the principal kinds, at full prices. Sales, 424 bags Maracaibo, ex *Adelaide*, and 3,140 bags, ex *Halley*, on private terms. We quote: Java at 22c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17c.; Angostura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₽ lb.

COCOA—Sales were made of 600 bags Guayaquil at equal to 11c., gold, in bond, ₽ lb. Market firm, though not active, the usual fall trade inquiry having been delayed.

COTTON—Has been in light request and rather weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 582 bales, (of which 225 bales were to arrive,) including 488 bales to spinners, and 94 bales to speculators. Also, 500 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for September, at 31½c.; 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for December, at 27c.; 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for December, free on board, New-Orleans, private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	30½c.	30½c.	31c.	31½c.
Good Ordinary	32½c.	32½c.	33c.	33½c.
Low Middling	34½c.	34½c.	35c.	35½c.
Middling	35c.	35½c.	35½c.	35½c.

Movements of Cotton at this Port. — Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Export clearance since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Stock here	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A light trade has been noted in State and Western Flour, prices of which have been quoted off 5c.@10c. ₽ bbl. Export buyers have been purchasing very sparingly, influenced mainly by the derangement and depression of the foreign exchanges, and the extreme difficulty of placing bills; sales have been reported since our last, of 7,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 40; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 00@$6 50; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 50@$7 25, and poor to good shipping brands of Round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$6 90 ₽ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50@$6 40
Extra State	6 00@ 7 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 40@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 60@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 40
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 75@11 25

Southern Flour is in limited request at late figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 520 bbls. at $6 40@$10 25 for very poor to fair Ordinary, and $7 10@$11 50 for fair Ordinary to very superior Extra, ₽ bbl. California Flour has been inactive at $6 50@$8 75 for Extra, ₽ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $4 50@$6 50 for very inferior to choice, ₽ bbl.; sales 320 bbls. Cornmeal is moderately active at $4 75@$5 65 for Western; $5 00@$5 65 for State; $5 50@$5 95 for Jersey; $4 50@$5 50 for Southern, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales 720 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, lower and irregular. There has been much less call from shippers, who, in addition to the firmness in freights, have found great difficulty in marketing foreign exchange, even at the exceptionally low rates nominally current. Holders of both Spring and Winter have been more eager to realize, and have made some important concessions to buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 117,350 bushels, including White Western at $1 60@$1 67; Red and Amber do. at $1 50@$1 62, chiefly at $1 50@$1 62; No. 1 Spring at $1 60; No. 2 Spring at $1 40@$1 58½, the latter rate for a small lot; White Genesee at $1 65; Red and Amber State at $1 50@$1 60; White Southern at $1 62½@$1 67½; Red and Amber do. at $1 50@$1 65 ₽ bushel. Corn has been in light supply and good request at firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 40,000 bushels, at $1 05½@$1 17½ for damaged and heated new Mixed Western; $1 16@$1 22 for poor to choice Mixed Western; $1 24@$1 25 for Yellow and White Western, ₽ bushel. Rye, Barley and Malt have been inactive at about previous prices. Oats have been held firmly, but have been without notable activity. Sales have been reported of 44,000 bushels at 6c.@70c. for inferior Black to very choice White, new crop, ₽ bushel. The export clearances have been 2,386 bbls. Flour and 51,007 bushels Wheat for London; 85,881 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, and 18,773 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders. The Albany *Argus* says:

"The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Thursday and noon on Friday and Saturday, covered 29 loads of Lumber, 28 of Wheat, 11 of Corn, 9 of Coal, 4 of Flour, 3 of Salt, 2 each of Stone and Oil, and 1 each of Staves, Ashes and Feed.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Sept. 4, 1869:

Wheat—W. H. Bowman, Buffalo; Dr. M. Billington, Buffalo; Handy Andy, Oswego; R. R. Dodge, Oswego; Carrie M. Case, Buffalo; V. H. Burch, Oswego; D. S. Bennett, Buffalo; H. N. Tillotson, Buffalo; D. W. Purshall, Buffalo; Billy Brown, Oswego; Wm. Avery, Buffalo; Dr. White, Buffalo; Lute Finley, Buffalo; Clara A. Willett, Buffalo; H. J. Chadwick, Buffalo; Port Gibson, Buffalo; Almira, Buffalo; Billy Lape, Oswego; Montana, Oswego; C. R. Vaughn, Buffalo; General Doubleday, Buffalo; A. G. Wheeler, Buffalo; R. N. Gere, Buffalo; Yorktown, Buffalo; E. M. Greenman, Buffalo; W. S. Howard, Buffalo; Solon F. Case, Oswego; A. Althouse, Buffalo.

Flour—Lyons, Rochester; G. M. Deming, Rochester; E. S. Pardee, Phœnix; A. Richmond, Buffalo.

Coal—Wm. L. Gilbert, Geneva; F. B. No. 6, Geneva; Star of the West, Watkins; Grove M. Hall, Watkins; Ed. Jones, Watkins; Geo. E. Ostrander, Buffalo; J. J. Covill, Watkins; Garwood Lewis, Watkins.

Lumber—Sidney S. Cross, Buffalo; Valvor, Oswego; O. Weston, Olean; Urana, Oswego; D. S. Harvey, Buffalo; J. L. Sharp, Oswego; Pilot, Oswego; Harbinger, Oswego; Sabbath-keeper No. 1, Oswego; Frank H. Farrell, Oswego; Tioga, Buffalo; M. Bohan, Rome; Andrew Case, Buffalo; E. P. Armstrong, Buffalo; Major Anderson, Corning; Rackets River, Rome; Rainbow, Buffalo; Weehawken, Oramel; Rob Hyslop, Boonville; Midnight, Oswego; Thomas Briggs, Oswego; Blake, Boonville; Henry E. Davis, Oswego; Lottie Candee, Buffalo; A. W. Newcomb, Buffalo; E. Henaler, Jr., Tonawanda; Billy Morse, Buffalo; Irving Wood, Oswego; Dr. H. Hempstreet, Tonawanda; Pleasant Hill, Buffalo; George W. Foland, Buffalo; Colonel Ellsworth, Oswego; Ada McGee, Oswego; J. Day Williams, Buffalo; Willie, Buffalo; G. W. Reynolds, Oswego; T. R. Wright, Oswego; Sarah, Oswego; Ira Gould, Oswego.

Corn—T. R. Horton, Buffalo; L. D. Cummings, Buffalo; R. S. Kinson, Buffalo; Antietam, Oswego; Jennie Sloane, Oswego; L. M. Norton, Buffalo; P. J. Myers, Buffalo; F. H. Bender, Buffalo; Eliot Pierce, Buffalo; Lizzie, Oswego; A. J. Gilbert, Buffalo.

Stone—Ed. Parker, Buffalo; Dover, Buffalo.

Staves—F. W. Jewell, Buffalo.

Salt—Colonel J. S. Smith, Syracuse; J. H. De Graff, Syracuse; Chas. J. Johnson, Syracuse.

Ashes—W. H. Bell, Buffalo.

Shingles—Jacob Amos, Oswego.

Oil—Wm. Baker, Buffalo; H. D. Sanders, Buffalo.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Sept. 6, 1869.

Bushels.		Bushels.	
Wheat	*745,121	Barley	5,348
Corn	127,728	Malt	194,370
Oats	242,020	Peas	24,132
Rye	86,051		

*Including 200,000 bushels California Wheat.

HAY—New Bale Hay continues quiet at from 80c.@$1 ₽ 100 lbs. Old is selling slowly at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw is dull at 80c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₽ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been very quiet, but steady in price. Sales 1,350 Wet Salted Texas on private terms.

HOPS—A limited inquiry has been noted for all kinds, including New-York State, new, 15c.@20c.; Eastern, new, 12c.@15c.; Ohio, new, 12c.@15c.; Yearlings, 4c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c. ₽ lb. The receipts to-day were 22 bales; exports, none.

LEATHER—Has been dull at essentially unaltered figures; receipts, to-day, 6,970 Sides.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in at unchanged rates. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ₽ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₽ gallon	23c.@37c.	30c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₽ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@45c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₽ gallon	—@—	—@—
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₽ gallon	—@—	45c.@55c.
Porto Rico, ₽ gallon	—@—	55c.@70c.
English Islands, ₽ gallon	—@—	40c.@60c.
New-Orleans, ₽ gallon	—@—	80c.@90c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in slack request, but held firmly. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Common Strained at $2 25, and 290 bbls. No. 1 at $3 12½@$3 25, ₽ 280 lbs. The receipts of Resin were 1,662 bbls.; exports, 238 bbls. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. In Spirits Turpentine a light trade has been noted on the basis of 43c.@43½c. for merchantable lots ₽ gallon; total sales, 120 bbls.; receipts, 61 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@43c., chiefly at 43c.@43½c. for merchantable, ₽ gallon; Crude at $3 50@$3 60; Resin at $2 20@$4 25 ₽ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $3 00@$3 50; Pitch at $2 50@$2 75 ₽ bbl.

OILS—There has been rather more inquiry for Linseed, but otherwise the dealings have been unimportant. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$1 95; Bleached Sperm at $2. Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 40@$1 45 ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Business has been unusually dull both here and at Philadelphia. Exporters have been embarrassed by the difficulties experienced in marketing foreign exchange, and have not been disposed to purchase freely. The home trade inquiry has been very light. Prices have been quoted firm, however, on quite moderate offerings of oil of all descriptions. Crude has been in light request at 17c.@17½c., chiefly at 17½c., in bulk, at which 500 bbls. were placed, and 22½c.@23c., in barrels, ₽ gallon. At Philadelphia barreled Crude was firm and in some demand at 22c. ₽ gallon. At Pittsburg Crude in bulk was in demand for early delivery at 15c. for the next ten days, sellers' options, at which some sales were effected. There were no acknowledged receipts of Crude here; 710 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. No exports were reported. Refined has been slow of sale on the basis of 32½c. for Standard White, for early delivery, ₽ gallon, at which some 1,850 bbls. have been placed since our last. At Philadelphia no business of moment has been reported; Standard White was quoted at 32½c., on the spot, and 32½c.@33c. for the last half of the month, ₽ gallon. At Pittsburg there was a pretty fair inquiry noted at 22½c. for the balance of the month, 22½c. for last half, and 22½c. for last half of September and first half of October, ₽ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 835 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,370 bbls. No export clearances were reported. Standard White, in cases, has been quiet at from 37½c.@38½c., and Prime White at 36½c.@36½c. ₽ gallon. Naphtha was dull at 10c.@10½c., in bbls., and 16½c.@18½c., in cases, ₽ gallon. The quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were maintained at $2 15@$2 25, and for Refined to $2 40@$2 40 each. The Philadelphia *Price Current*, of Saturday, says of the week's business there:

"The market for Crude has been inactive, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 2,000 bbls. at 22c. in barrels, and small lots at 17c.@17½c. in bulk. In Refined there has been more doing, but prices have ruled rather irregularly, closing with much excitement. The bulk of the transactions have been for immediate delivery, to close out cargoes or to fill maturing contracts; there has been very little disposition to operate for forward delivery. Sales of 32,000 bbls. S. W. at 31½c.@31½c.@31½c.@31½c.@31½c.@31½c., up to Thursday evening, when the market became greatly excited and prices advanced 1c. ₽ gallon from the lowest point, with sales to-day of 3,000 bbls. on the spot and first half of the month at 32c.@32½c.@32½c., closing at the latter rate; 6,000 bbls. for the last half of the month at 32c., b. o., with 33c. bid for October and forward months; 3,000 bbls. on secret terms; 5,000 bbls. for last half September, early in the week, at 31½c.@32½c., b. o. There have been thirteen additional vessels chartered for Europe this week, which increases the whole number to 21, with a capacity of 75,000 bbls. Free Oil sells slowly at 33c.@34c. Benzine may be quoted at 9½c.@10c. Residuum is in small supply, and held at $4 25@$4 75. Lubricating Oils sell at 50c. for Synovia; 60c. for Globe; 50c.@55c. for Volcanic American Natural. Mount Farm Lubricating is held firmly.

The following are the receipts of Crude and Refined Petroleum at this port during the past week:

Crude, bbls.	4,987
Refined, bbls.	20,394

The stock of Petroleum yesterday was at

	Bbls.
Point Breeze	35,240
Greenwich Point	9,100
Gibson's Point	2,500
Total	46,840

During the week ten vessels have cleared for foreign ports with cargoes of Petroleum amounting in the aggregate to 231,228 gallons. Previous exports in 1869—18,144,688 gallons. Total—18,375,916 gallons. Same period in 1868—24,144,688 gallons."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower and irregular, on a very limited business; sales have been reported since our last of 360 bbls., in lots, at $32 00@$32 50 for New Western Mess, closing with only $31 50 bid; $31 75@$32 for City Mess; $26 50@$28 50 for Prime Mess; and $27 50@$28 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₽ bbl. Cut Meats have been in moderate demand at former rates; sales have been reported of 170 packages at 14½c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@16½c. for Smoked Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 21c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ₽ lb. Bacon has been in limited request at drooping prices; sales 200 boxes Bee-cured, various cuts, at 18½c.@17c. ₽ lb. Lard is firm but inactive; sales have been reported since our last of 450 tierces and bbls. at 17c.@19½c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 19½c.@19½c. for City, and 19½c.@19½c. for Prime Steam, ₽ lb. Beef continues in demand at from $8 00@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$17 for Extra Mess, and $8 50@$9 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales, 150 bbls. Tierce Beef is neglected and nominal. Beef Hams have been in moderate request at $27@$30 ₽ bbl.; sales, 55 bbls., in lots. Butter has been in less demand but steady. We quote State, common to very good, 34c.@38c., and Prime to Fancy, 40c.@45c.; and Western inferior to very good at 18c.@30c., ₽ lb. The receipts to-day were 1,838 pkgs. Cheese continues in moderate request within a range of from 7c.@16c., as the extremes, ₽ lb.; the receipts to-day were 4,094 boxes.

SUGARS—There has been a less urgent call for Raw Sugars, prices of which, however, have been quoted very firm on a reduced offering. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 471 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at 11½c.@14½c., chiefly at 11½c.@13c., and 272 baskets Java at 11½c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars have been in brisk request and quoted firmer, at from 14½c.@16½c. ₽ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars, thus: Best Crushed Sugar, 16c.; Best Granulated, 16c.; Best Ground, 16c.; Best White, A, 15½c., and best Yellow, C, 15c., cash, ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 34,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12c.; also, 38,500 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@20½c., and 58,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy at $1 10@$1 12 ₽ gallon; sales, 140 bbls.; receipts, 196 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been very little movement in this line, owing partly to the scarcity of shiproom, but chiefly to the derangement and depression of the foreign exchanges, which operated against free export dealings in domestic produce. For Liverpool there were taken 4,300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. by sail, and 3s. 6d. by steam, ₽ bbl.; 500 tierces Beef, by steam, at 5s. ₽ tierce; 100 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 70 tierces Lard at 35s., and 2,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ₽ ton. For Bristol, 800 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 18,500 bushels Wheat at 8¼d. ₽ bushel. The Petroleum rates were quoted weak and irregular.

New-York Cattle Market.

The butchers at Communipaw this morning had nothing to complain of as to quantity, there being a large show of beasts on hand from Ohio, Illinois and Texas. The market was rather dull, owing chiefly to the Jews' festival, and animals went off slowly, judging from the fact that at 1 o'clock several of the pens were still thickly occupied. Butchers were content, and stock owners growled somewhat. It was difficult to classify the beasts as exactly as one should wish, as those in the pens were so close together and so commingled as to different breeds, and those on their way out of the market were enshrouded in thick darkness, thanks to the clouds of dust raised by themselves as they were driven over the loose soil.

The cattle in the aggregate were good, and the market was firm for Horned Cattle, although no very weighty animals were on hand. The continued drought is telling as the hile gets harder and scarcer. The return of the heat for three passed days has caused Sheep to fall somewhat, and owners of flocks look apprehensively for an increase in the range of the mercury, thereby preventing them from realizing the higher prices of the past week.

Of Milch Cows there were none to-day.

The entries in the market were Horned Cattle, 1,789; Sheep, 3,046; Hogs, 2,558.

Prime Bullocks, 16c. ₽ lb.; First Quality, 15c. ₽ lb.; Second Quality, 14c. ₽ lb.; Third Quality, 13c. ₽ lb.; this day's average, 14½c. ₽ lb.; highest price quoted, 16c. ₽ lb.; lowest price quoted, 12c. ₽ lb. M. BEACH sold 288, property of J. T. ALEXANDER; weight, 6 cwt.; price, from 14c.@15½c. ₽ lb. B. WESTHEIMER sold 48 Ohio steers, property of W. SNIDER; weight, 8 cwt.; price, from 14c.@15½c.

S. MURRAY sold 48 Ohio steers, property of J. LINDSAY; weight, 6¾ cwt., price, from 13c.@14c.

B. W. GILLETT & Co. sold 41 Missouri steers; 5¾ cwt.; had on hand 95 Ohios not sold, and got off 85 odd lots at weight 7¾ cwt.; price, 15½c. all through.

W. FITCH sold 160 Illinois steers, property of ALEXANDER & Co.; weight, 7 cwt.; price from 14c.@16c.; also sold 87 Texans fair; 6 cwt.; price 12c.; and 91 Illinois coarse; 6¾ cwt.; price, 14c.@15½c.

TOFFEY & SONS sold 160 Illinois; weight, 6¾ cwt.; price, 13c.@14½c.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Market, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, report for week ending Sept. 4, 1869:

2,160 Sheep and Lambs, from $5@$7, and from $7 50@$9, and a few as high as $9 50.

32 Beeves.

62 Milch Cows and Calves sold together for various sums, such as $50, $60, $80.

219 Calves from 11c.@12½c. ₽ lb.

Nothing new in Hogs; market firm; price above 9c.@9½c.; dressed, 12½c. ₽ lb.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to special call signed by a majority of members.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—8.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley:

Whereas, This Common Council has learned, with feelings of profound sorrow, of the death of Francis I. A. Boole, who for many years was a prominent and influential member of the Municipal Government of this City; and

Whereas, Many persons at present connected with the City Government, and its different departments and bureaus, were the intimates and associates of the deceased in the days of his usefulness and prosperity, and were the recipients of favors, generous treatment and encouragement at his hands; and

Whereas, The deceased held many offices of trust and responsibility, both legislative and executive, and displayed marked and unusual ability in performing the duties incident thereto. He was elected to the Board of Councilmen in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and represented the Twelfth Aldermanic District in the Board of Aldermen, from one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight to one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, inclusive. He was appointed City Inspector on the twenty-second of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and retained that office until the passage, by the Legislature of this State, of the act creating the Metropolitan Board of Health. He was a generous friend, an urbane gentleman, a courteous, genial, disinterested companion. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Francis I. A. Boole, we are called upon to lament the loss of one whom we had known but to respect and admire, and who, in the past, was a faithful public officer, true to the varied trusts he was selected to fill, and who performed, with signal ability and marked integrity, the difficult and complex duties connected therewith; be it further

Resolved, That to the widow and family of the deceased we tender our sincere sympathy and condolence in the great loss they are called upon to sustain, and as associates and intimate personal friends of the deceased, we ask to participate in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That as an evidence of respect for the memory of the deceased, this Common Council will attend his funeral in a body, with their staves of office draped in mourning; that the flags on the City Hall, and other public buildings, be displayed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, on the day set apart for solemnizing the funeral rites and ceremonies, (Sunday, September five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine,) and that a committee of eight members of each branch of the Common Council (including the Presidents of the respective Boards) be appointed to perfect the above, and make such other arrangements as in their opinion may be best calculated to manifest sorrow for the death and respect for the memory of the deceased; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be engrossed and framed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the bills incurred by the above-mentioned special committees, upon presentation of the proper vouchers, signed by a majority of such committees.

Which were adopted.

The President then named as such special committee on the part of this Board:

Alderman Terence Farley,
Alderman John Moore,
Alderman Michael Norton,
Alderman Edward Cundy,
Alderman John Hardy,
Alderman Frederick Repper, and
Alderman James E. Coulter.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday, sixth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to a special call signed by a majority of members.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, This Common Council has learned, with feelings of profound sorrow, of the death of Francis I. A. Boole, who for many years was a prominent and influential member of the Municipal Government of this City; and

Whereas, Many persons at present connected with the City Government and its different departments and bureaus were the intimates and associates of the deceased in the days of his usefulness and prosperity, and were the recipients of favors, generous treatment and encouragement at his hands; and

Whereas, The deceased held many offices of trust and responsibility, both legislative and executive, and displayed marked and unusual ability in performing the duties incident thereto. He was elected to the Board of Councilmen in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and represented the Twelfth Aldermanic District in the Board of Aldermen from one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight to one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three inclusive. He was appointed City Inspector on the twenty-second of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and retained that office until the passage by the Legislature of this State of the act creating the Metropolitan Board of Health. He was a generous friend, an urbane gentleman, a courteous, genial, disinterested companion. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Francis I. A. Boole we are called upon to lament the loss of one whom we had known but to respect and admire, and who, in the past, was a faithful public officer, true to the varied trusts he was selected to fill, and who performed, with signal ability and marked integrity, the difficult and complex duties connected therewith; be it further

Resolved, That to the widow and family of the deceased we tender our sincere sympathy and condolence in the great loss they are called upon to sustain, and as associates and intimate personal friends of the deceased, we ask to participate in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That as an evidence of respect for the memory of the deceased, the Common Council will attend his funeral in a body, with their staves of office draped in mourning; that the flags on the City Hall and other public buildings be displayed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset on the day set apart for solemnizing the funeral rites and ceremonies, (Sunday, September five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine,) and that a committee of eight members of each branch of the Common Council (including the Presidents of the respective Boards) be appointed to perfect the above, and make such other arrangements as in their opinion may be best calculated to manifest sorrow for the death, and respect for the memory of the deceased; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be engrossed and framed, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the bills incurred by the above-mentioned special committees, upon presentation, signed by a majority of such committees.

Which were unanimously adopted.

Whereupon the President named as such special committee on the part of the Board:

Assistant Alderman Thomas Daly,
Assistant Alderman James Healy,
Assistant Alderman Patrick Lysaght,
Assistant Alderman John Hampson,
Assistant Alderman Nicholas Houghton,
Assistant Alderman John Reilly, and
Assistant Alderman Lawrence D. Hill.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Monday, sixth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT MACY'S.
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
NECKTIES AND BOWS,
STRAW GOODS,
SILKS AND SATINS,
WHITE GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
LINEN CAM. HDKFS.,
CORSETS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS,
TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS AND FRINGES,
COTTON,
ALPACA AND SILK
UMBRELLAS,
AMERICAN CLOCKS,
CARVED GOODS,
DOLLS,
DOLL GOODS,
BASKETS,
KID GLOVES,
UNDER WEAR,
BIRD CAGES,
&c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS,
FROM AUCTION.

IN BOMBAZINES, IMPERIAL CLOTHS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, BIARRITZ CLOTHS, OTTOMAN VELOURS, VELOUR RUSSE, VELOUR ONDULE, SILK VELOURS, LUSTER CORDS, &c., &c.

N. B.—ONE CASE GROS GRAIN ALPACAS, 50 CENTS, WORTH 75 CENTS.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of every description of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 570 Broadway, near 12th-st.

FURNITURE.

LEONARD, BIRD & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 146 TREMONT-ST., BOSTON.
IMPORTANT SALE
OF
NEW FURNITURE.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
(Sold on account of vacating the premises,)
AT THE WAREROOMS OF E. A. SMALLWOOD,
Corner of Beach and Lincoln sts., Boston.

The entire stock of finished and unfinished Furniture, comprising, in part,

200 PARLOR SUITES,
of various styles, from $100 to $400 a set;
300 SOFAS, of various styles;
300 EASY CHAIRS;
300 PATENT RECLINING COUCHES;
200 PATENT RECLINING EASY AND LADIES' CHAIRS;
EXTENSION DINING TABLES, CHAIRS AND LOUNGES, in suites;
300 LOUNGES;
PATENT SOFA BEDS;
PATENT LOUNGES;
PATENT RECLINING CHAIRS;
DINING CHAIRS;
500 CENTRE TABLES;
Of various styles, &c., &c., &c.

The whole comprising one of the largest and best stocks of Furniture ever sold in this city.

Catalogues ready and the Furniture on exhibition three days previous to sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 301 Pearl-st., up stairs.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held at the office of the Company, this day, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That this Board learn with feelings of sincere sorrow and regret the death of our late President, JAMES W. OTIS, so long associated with us in the management of this Company, and that we hereby declare our deep solicitude in this sad bereavement.

Resolved, That our late associate, from his long and faithful attention to the interests of this Company, so ably manifested for nearly a quarter of a century, had endeared himself to every member of this Board, and that we unite in expressing our high appreciation of his probity and integrity as an officer, and of his estimable qualities in private life.

Resolved, That while we cannot hope to assuage the grief of those most intimately connected with our friend who has passed away, we desire to assure the family of our sincere and sorrowing sympathy in this time of their great affliction.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the office of the Company be closed on Tuesday, and that the members of the Board will attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the daily papers, and the Secretary is hereby instructed to transmit a copy of the same to the widow and family.

By order of the Board,
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE VISITACION RANCHO.—Subscribers to the above property are respectfully requested to meet at the New-York Hotel, THIS EVENING, Sept. 7, 1869, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 162, to transact business of great importance. Per order of Chairman.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 663 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 53 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels, head-stones, below cost, to reduce stock, before removing to his new factory.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MISS CIFORD, NO. 465 4TH-AV., near 28th-st., has no equal; reveals by tea; consult her on anything; all should see her; hours, 10 to 7.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY,
Aug. 2, 1869.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Homer A. Nelson;

A Comptroller, in the place of William F. Allen;

A Treasurer, in the place of Wheeler H. Bristol;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Marshall B. Champlain;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van Rensselaer Richmond;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Stephen T. Hayt;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of John Hammond;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, for the full term of eight years, from Jan. 1, 1870;

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the unexpired term of William B. Wright, deceased, which will expire on the last day of December next, in the place of Charles Mason, appointed by the Governor, under section 13, of article 6, of the State Constitution;

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the unexpired term for which John K. Porter was elected, which will expire on the last day of December, 1871, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff, appointed by the Governor under section 13, article 6, of the State Constitution;

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next;

Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS, ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:

Twenty-one members of Assembly;

A District-Attorney, in place of Samuel B. Garvin, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. Oakey Hall;

A Justice of the Superior Court, in place of John H. McCunn;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the places of John J. Freedman and Freeman J. Fithian, who were respectively appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Samuel B. Garvin, and death of Anthony J. Robertson;

A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in place of George C. Barrett;

A Judge of the Marine Court, in place of Michael C. Gross;

A Surrogate in place of Gideon J. Tucker;

A Recorder in place of John K. Hackett;

Two Supervisors in the places of Walter Roche and Henry Smith;

A Coroner in the place of William Schirmer.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 212, of the Laws of 1869, entitled "An act to provide for submitting the Amended Constitution to the electors of the State," passed April 24, 1869, pursuant to which, the Amended Constitution proposed by the Constitutional Convention, which closed its sittings, February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, will be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the said General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, and at such election each elector will be entitled to vote separately for or against the Amended Constitution, except the judiciary article, or for or against the judiciary article, or for or against a uniform rule of assessment and taxation of real and personal property, and for or against the property qualification for colored men.

Respectfully yours,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Aug. 2, 1869.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Second—For building sewers in Fifth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets.

Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eighty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on—

First—Both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets.

Third—Both sides of Eighty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS F. BUCKLIN, Jr., late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the office of F. C. Farley, No. 46 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next. Dated April 5, 1869.

MARY L. BUCKLIN,
FREDERICK C. FARLEY, } Administrators.
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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMPSON GREENFIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Thompson Greenfield, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Marshal, Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NORMAN S. WASHBURN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said District Court by Norman S. Washburn, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Aug. 10, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
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IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH RIESS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Adolph Riess, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS W. ABBOTT and JOHN LANE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss. The said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 15th July, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
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NO. 2,238.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE M. MUREN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: the undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of George M. Muren, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of August, 1869.

MOSES B. MACLAY, Assignee,
No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York City.

NO. 2,238.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE M. MUREN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of George M. Muren, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of August, 1869.

MOSES B. MACLAY, Assignee,
No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York City.

HOTELS.

GLADSTONE HOUSE—MADISON-AV., corner of 27th-st. Desirable apartments, en suite, for families; single rooms for gentlemen. BENJ. L. MALLETT.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SEA OF ICE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SOLON SHINGLE and THE LIVE INDIAN. Principal characters by Mr. John E. Owens.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
DREAMS. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. James Lewis and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mrs. G. C. Howard and Miss Ida Vernon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORMOSA. Leading characters by Messrs. C. Thorne, H. Pearson, Miss Kate Newton and Miss Lonsdale.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
SCOTTISH CHIEFS, &c. Leading character by Mr. Whalley.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—PEARL OF SAVOY. Rand Sisters. Evening—MASANIELLO. Zavistowski Sisters.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
Corner 14th-st. and 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY GUSTAVE DORE.

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The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	3
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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	2
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

There is said to be a panic in Germany on account of bad news received from France. The Paris Bourse was also excited yesterday, and to allay the alarm it was announced that the Emperor's health was satisfactory.

The London *Morning Telegraph*, in reviewing Mrs. STOWE's article, says that the subject itself is too painful to be discussed, and regards the publication as indiscreet on the part of the author and the publisher.

The Senatus Consultum was adopted in the French Senate, yesterday, by a vote of 134 to 3.

By cable dispatches we learn that Mr. GLADSTONE, in a note just published, says the pardon of the Fenians is under consideration in the Cabinet.

Prayers of thanksgiving for the termination of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland have been ordered to be offered in Dublin by Cardinal CULLEN.

CUBA.

A telegram by the Cuban Cable states that on the 18th of August the insurgents, under General QUESADA, several thousand strong, attacked Las Tunas, which was garrisoned by 450 troops. The fight lasted nine hours, resulting, it is reported, in a loss to the attacking party of 250 killed, and to the garrison of 100 killed and wounded. General CESPEDES was present. The foreign residents of Havana are enlisting and forming battalions to take the place of the present volunteers when sent to the field.

GENERAL.

Secretary-of-War RAWLINS expired in Washington yesterday afternoon a few minutes past 4.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the bottom of the Steuben Coal Mine shaft, at Plymouth, Penn., owned by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and soon set on fire the whole breaker. There are over two hundred men and boys in the mine, from whom all means of escape are thus cut off. It is apprehended that all will be suffocated, and the entire country round about is in a state of painful alarm. The loss to property is over $100,000. Later dispatches state that two miners who descended the shaft in the hopes of a rescue were suffocated by the foul air.

Mr. JAMES J. BROOKS, a special United States Revenue officer, was shot yesterday in KEENAN's liquor saloon, corner of Front and Arch streets, Philadelphia, by a party of ruffians who came in. The wound received is probably mortal. The store in which the affray occurred was under seizure at the time. The assassins escaped, and a reward of $5,000 has been offered for their capture.

The argument in the contested election case of those who received certificates in the late municipal election in Philadelphia, was begun in that city yesterday, before the Court of Common Pleas. The evidence taken fills 4,000 pages, and the argument will consume the week, if not longer.

The election for directors of the Susquehanna Railroad takes place in Albany to-day. News from the city says that it is the impression that the Ramsey interest will be successful.

A northeast storm is reported to have set in, in Philadelphia. Although the fall of rain has not been copious hopes are entertained of a further supply.

A fire occurred at Auburn State Prison yesterday morning, and the hame and tool contractors lost $25,000 worth of tools. The loss to the State is small.

THOMAS WARD was, it is supposed, fatally stabbed Sunday night by CHARLES OWEN, in a shore resort below Providence, R. I. OWEN has been arrested.

The British bark *Harbeck Castle* went ashore, Aug. 21, three hundred miles south of San Francisco. She is, with the cargo, consisting of 15,000 sacks of barley, a total loss.

A severe storm has been raging in Louisiana, which, it is feared, has damaged the crops and shipping.

A party of seven emigrants, alleged to be convicts and paupers, who had arrived from Bremen, were arrested and examined in Baltimore yesterday. The examination resulted in their discharge. It is said to have been discovered from the investigation that the arrests were instigated by a rival emigrant line in this City.

The stage-coach robbery at Malade Station, Utah, on the night of the 21st ult., and referred to in Friday's TIMES, is larger than was at first supposed. The amount taken is now stated at nearly $80,000 in gold. The coach belonged to WELLS, FARGO & CO.

A part of the crew of the British bark *Eva*, ashore on Body Island, have arrived at Norfolk, Va. They report that the Captain, his wife and four others were drowned in trying to reach the shore in a small boat.

The Territorial Governor of New-Mexico has issued General Orders No. 1 for the organization of mounted posses of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five men each, in ten counties in the Territory, to protect the settlers against the depredations of roving bands of Indians, which have become very troublesome. It is strongly enjoined upon them to exercise caution, and not molest such Indians as are peaceably disposed and living on lands granted by the Government.

On Sunday night an affray took place on the Kerrisdale, Penn., camp grounds, during religious services, between a party of whites and blacks. The result of the conflict was the mortal wounding of CHARLES BROWN, who was shot by a white man named SAMUEL GASTON. Two white men, named WM. SHEPPARD and WM. S. ANTHONY, and a negro, named HENRY WHITE, were severely injured. No arrests were made.

The Khedive of Egypt has assented to the demands of the Sultan in regard to the European Loan question, and is reported to have left Alexandria for Constantinople.

Professor FORMEN, of the University College at Toronto, died on Sunday, aged 59 years.

A Western telegram says that the President of the North Missouri Railroad, in a card, denies that the road has any intimate relations with the Pennsylvania Central. This reduces the struggle between the Erie and Pennsylvania Central for a Pacific connection through Missouri to obtaining control of the Missouri Pacific. This will explain a meeting of Eastern railroad magnates, to be held at Leavenworth this week.

The examination in the case of SNYDER, the murderer of CARTER at the Fairmount Water Works, took place in Philadelphia yesterday. The testimony, it is said, went to show that the murder was premeditated. The jury entered a verdict that CARTER came to his death at the hands of SNYDER.

No arms have yet been discovered on board the *Hornet*, recently seized on suspicion of being a filibuster, and now discharging coal in Halifax.

A severe riot is reported to have taken place between negroes and whites near the close of last week at Drummontown, Va. Two persons were killed and three wounded. Buildings were set on fire and several burned, among them the Sileston Hotel.

The health of Senator FESSENDEN, according to late dispatches, remains unchanged.

MARTIN MCGUIRE, the Hartford wife murderer, was on Saturday committed on a charge of murder in the first degree, before Judge MERRILL, of the Hartford Police Court.

Sixty laborers on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, near Poughkeepsie, were discharged yesterday, after having ceased labor, complaining that they were overworked.

The Haymakers of Lansingburg were defeated in a closely played game of base ball by a score of 17 to 12, at Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, by the Athletics of that city.

A meeting of German cigar dealers and manufacturers was held yesterday afternoon, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, to prepare an address to the Government on the subject of certain grievances experienced in consequence of the ambiguity of the Internal Revenue laws.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have reduced the sailings of their vessels to California, *via* the Isthmus, to two a month in place of three a month, and their sailing days in future are to be on the 1st and 16th of every month.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a series of resolutions complimenting Mr. JAMES G. BENNETT, Jr., for crossing the Atlantic in the *Henrietta*, and winning the ocean yacht race, and for crossing again in the *Dauntless*, were adopted.

A large number of sentences was imposed on prisoners in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

MARTIN LELAND *alias* Gray, *alias* Smith, *alias* Lindeman, the alleged forger of Philadelphia city warrants, was yesterday before Judge MCCUNN on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The decision in his case was reserved until this morning, at 10 A. M.

Yesterday afternoon the Babcock and Baldwin crews of the Nassau Boat Club tested their skill in a four-oared shell race, on the Nassau course. The distance, which was three miles, was run by the Babcock in twenty minutes and seven seconds, and by the Baldwin in twenty minutes and nineteen seconds. The winners are to be presented with elegant gold badges.

The party of seven who were supposed to have been drowned in the Bay, on Sunday, were rescued by a party of men who witnessed the overturning of their boat. They returned to the City at a late hour on Sunday night.

The big Indians of Tammany failed to obtain a quorum last evening, and consequently had no meeting.

General John A. Rawlins.

The telegram this morning brings us the sad news of the death, yesterday, of General JOHN A. RAWLINS, Secretary of War. The health of this distinguished officer has long been failing, he having contracted during the war a bronchial affection which matured to the consumption that caused his death. It has frequently been asserted, of late, that before the next session of Congress he would resign a post whose duties were too arduous for his shattered constitution to bear; but it was the general hope of the public that Summer might restore him to vigor and to his customary energy.

The event has disappointed this hope; and the death of General RAWLINS is at once a grievous loss to the Cabinet and to the country. His appointment as Secretary of War was a pledge of ability and success in army administration—a pledge already amply fulfilled by the skill he has shown in economizing and consolidating without undermining or weakening. A civilian by education, a lawyer by profession till the outbreak of the war, he nevertheless made himself a thorough and accomplished soldier in the stern school of the camp—the forcing-house where military talent ripens fast. He has always been regarded as an "army man," and as upholding the "army view" of whatever relates to the army; meaning thereby the deductions of long experience as opposed to the rash and crude speculations of reformers.

The career of General RAWLINS, like that of President GRANT, really began with the war, and as they came together into public notice, so their fames have been linked together from that day to this, and together will go into history. Born in 1831, at Gilford, Illinois, of humble parentage, he educated himself, adding one more to the roll of distinguished "self-made men." He chose the legal profession, and began the practice of law at Galena fifteen years ago. Political excitement then ran high. Plunging enthusiastically into the contest, he rapidly found favor with his fellow-citizens, and rose to great popularity. He was a thorough Douglas Democrat, and in the Presidential canvass of 1860 he was a candidate for elector on the Douglas ticket, "stumping" his Congressional District with great success, and winning laurels as a public speaker.

When the flag was lowered on Sumter, a meeting of the citizens of Galena was held, and a prominent Democrat took the chair. He had begun to talk of "Republican responsibility for the war" and of "compromises," when E. B. WASHBURNE rebuked him by exclaiming, "Mr. Chairman, any man who will try to stir party prejudices at this time is a traitor." At the same moment RAWLINS entered the hall, and loud cries called him to the stand. He advanced and made a spirited speech, ending with these words:

"I have been a Democrat all my life; but this is no longer a question of politics. It is simply country or no country. I have favored every honorable compromise; but the day for compromise is passed. Only one course is left us. We will stand by the flag of our country, and appeal to the god of battles."

Two evenings later, RAWLINS and GRANT, who had a slight acquaintance, met at another meeting, and RAWLINS half jestingly proposed to GRANT that they should raise a company of volunteers for the war. "As you have seen service, you shall be Captain," he said; "and ROWLEY and I will toss up to see which shall be First Lieutenant." The Galena company was raised, but GRANT was not elected Captain, nor RAWLINS Lieutenant. When, however, some months later, GRANT was made Colonel, and subsequently Brigadier-General, one of his first acts was to procure a commission as Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General for RAWLINS, and on Sept. 15, 1861, the latter reported for duty on GRANT's staff. Nor did he ever leave it until he was confirmed as Secretary of War.

To recall the "war record" of General RAWLINS would be as unnecessary, so far as public information is concerned, as to rehearse that of General GRANT. He served with GRANT in every campaign from Belmont to Appomattox Court-house; he was his trusted staff officer from 1861 to 1869, and in nearly all the important orders connected with GRANT's campaigns, the name of RAWLINS will be found. GRANT's history is his history; he advanced as his illustrious superior advanced, from grade to grade; as in the case of General GRANT, a new office was created for him, and at last, in 1866, he was made Chief of Staff of the Armies, with the rank of Brigadier-General and brevet of Major-General.

When, therefore, General GRANT was elected to the Presidential chair, it was generally conceded that General RAWLINS would go into the Cabinet as Secretary of War, and the retention of General SCHOFIELD was regarded by the best-informed persons as but a temporary arrangement to accommodate General RAWLINS. The latter was, indeed, always somewhat reluctant to accept the duties of the post. He had not been in good health since the close of the war, and had but lately been forced to go North from Washington to a more invigorating climate. But he accepted the high position, and his appearance in General GRANT's Cabinet was hailed as a fresh pledge of harmony of action. His rare military experience and his eight years' association with the army had given him the traditional views of army management which only experience can furnish; and both by temperament and education he was singularly qualified for the post. The very nature of his staff duties, combining, as they often did, both civil and military functions; both the duties of civic administration in captured cities and campaigning operations in the field, eminently fitted him for the War Bureau. And it is this fitness which makes his loss, as we have said, a public calamity.

To General GRANT, the death of his townsman and friend, his constant ally and trusted counselor in war and peace, whose honest and intelligent advice was always asked, and always given, will be very great. It is doubtful whether he would feel more keenly the loss of any of his old companions in arms, than that of this constant sharer of his campaigns.

Of General RAWLINS as an upright public officer and a worthy gentleman, it would be difficult to speak in too high terms of praise. His energy, honesty, ability, courage, courtesy, industry, and spotless integrity were always the theme of general and well-deserved praise. He was a man of much intelligence, and though far removed from being a mere partisan politician, yet had a good knowledge of public affairs. The single speech he made in the late campaign—the one at Galena two nights before the Presidential election—showed him to be a disciple of the "manifest destiny" school of politics; it revealed also that while he had become a Conservative Republican of the best type, he had not forgotten that he was once a Douglas Democrat. He was always a thorough American in feeling and in habit of thought. In his duties as a soldier he never forgot his duties as a patriot. His private relations were as fortunate as his public, he being universally esteemed and respected by worthy men of all ranks and all parties, in the army and out of it. His great executive ability enabled him usually to drive his work before him with ease, despite his ill-health, and to have leisure for the demands of friendship; and, in his whole career, he exhibited a strongly sympathetic nature, happily guided by a well-balanced judgment. In him, indeed, as the great dramatist phrases it, "blood and judgment were well commingled." His place as Secretary of War can, of course, be easily filled; but it cannot be filled better or more acceptably; nor can it be filled by any man more thoroughly in harmony with that Administration in whose counsels and conduct, had he lived, he would have played so prominent a part.

Is Time Money?

It is one of the traditions of the Elders that Time is money. If so, can any one tell why all the trains of our railway corporations, with double tracks, are not through trains? Why does any train stop except for wood or coal and water? Why not run a car or train between any point and every other point on the road as the necessities of travel may require? No doubt there are reasons, or there would now be no occasion to ask the question. But have the railway companies reduced the number of their stoppages as much as they ought to have done?

Let us take the Hudson River Railway. Why should not a separate locomotive, or system of locomotives serve Manhattanville, another Yonkers, another Hastings, and so on to Albany? If it is remunerative to run horse-cars to Manhattanville as it is, why not to run steam cars? And why should not the people at each place have just what service they require, be it more or less frequent, without subjecting them to any loss of time in waiting at different stations for cars to load and unload?

For places yielding a comparatively small number of passengers, light locomotives should be constructed adapted to the transportation of one, two or three ordinary cars. A Mr. FAIRLIE, of London, has contrived a combined engine and carriage weighing but thirteen and a half tons empty, capable of seating sixty-six persons, which whisks around the Hatcham "Cabbage Garden" at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Compare the wear and tear to a road, of such a "team" with that of an ordinary locomotive on the Hudson or Erie Roads, weighing from sixty to eighty tons, and drawing twelve or fifteen cars at the same speed. Compare, too, the other expenses of fuel, men, repairs, &c.

Now, if time is money, why do we not have some of these light cars put on when larger ones are not required, to run frequently and without stopping? What gives the value to a railway over a common road is the economy of time it secures. Why should five or six hundred people be kept an hour longer than is necessary, on the way from New-York to Albany, to take up and set down passengers?

By so much unnecessary time as is expended in the journey from the terminal cities, by so much is the territory circumscribed from which the road can levy its contributions of passengers and freight. If it takes two hours to go to Fishkill, all who must live within two hours of the City have to reside at or below that point. If Poughkeepsie can be reached in two hours, of course this addition to the area served is very important, both to the public and to the Company? Why is so natural and obvious a means of securing this addition neglected?

The *World* is still sensitive about the association of the names of PENDLETON and SEYMOUR with repudiation. We trust it may never be less so. In a period when the moral sensibilities of journalists are much exposed and liable to be dulled, it is an encouraging sign that the *World* is so unwilling to have the opprobrious name of "repudiator" applied to its political favorites. We can forgive the *World*, therefore, for occasionally forgetting its proprieties and losing its temper when the charge is made. All we ask, however, is that it will wreak its irritability upon the guilty parties, not upon us. We took the words and the actions of Messrs. PENDLETON and SEYMOUR as our evidence. If the *World* knows their views better than they knew them in the last Presidential canvass, which is possible, it has nothing to do but produce the evidence, and SEYMOUR and PENDLETON shall have absolution. Such a disclosure may not suffice to restore to them the confidence of the nation, but it may prevent their dragging the party, which they have led, any further on the way to perdition.

If the *World* has no such evidence to produce, we beg to refer it again to the TIMES of Aug. 26, where it will find an array of evidence upon this subject which seems to have been overlooked by the *World*, but which is entitled to its early and candid consideration.

If Messrs. SEYMOUR and PENDLETON had shown half the sensitiveness that the *World* shows at being called repudiators, we should not have taken half the trouble we have taken, to prove them such.

The address of the Republican Executive Committee of Mississippi to the people of the State is a gratifying illustration of the liberality which actuates Southern Republicans. They have outgrown the taste for proscription, and frankly proclaim general amnesty and universal suffrage as the starting point in the canvass. "Disfranchisement and disqualifications, as imposed by Congress," they say, "were intended to be only temporary, and the Republican Party of Mississippi, believing that the time has come when they ought to be abolished, has wisely declared in favor of their repeal." And by the declaration they remove every pretext for the "Conservative Republican" movement which has been associated with the name of Judge DENT. There is no tenable excuse for Republican division in Mississippi.

Type-setting by machinery may be practicable. Reporting by machinery, which is talked of in some of the newspapers, is practically impossible, even though the words uttered be recorded. As a matter of fact, verbatim reporting is not feasible, nor, if feasible, would it be desirable. The ordinary business of a reporter is to tell in a few words what public speakers employ many words to convey; and the condensing process cannot be effected by machinery. Certain wise men in Georgia, however, go a step further, and propose to make the manufacture of journalists a regular part of University duty. A Chair of Current Literature is suggested, with the view, in part, of "enabling those who desire to become journalists to learn the principles and practice of the profession. The Macon *Journal* indorses the scheme as "a good one," and "hopes it may yet be carried out." We are curious to see what kind of journalists would be produced in this way.

Mrs. Stowe on the Stand Again.

General BUTLER, of Massachusetts, has been recreating himself from his professional and public cares in subjecting Mrs. STOWE's recent statement about Lord and Lady BYRON to the tests of legal analysis. General BUTLER's fame as a criminal lawyer is supposed, in Boston, to give a certain value to his newspaper cross-examination of Mrs. STOWE. Whether our rules of legal evidence can be profitably applied to a question of this nature is not so certain, but it is very certain that such a mode of treating the subject by a lawyer of BUTLER's renown cannot fail to interest thousands whose opinions might not be much affected by his argument. M. SALVANDY, of Paris, once wrote a famous book to prove that Christ was lawfully condemned by the Jews as a seditious person, and M. DUPIN, another eminent lawyer, made an elaborate argument in reply to prove that the judgment and crucifixion of Christ were in violation of the Jewish law. As a piece of literary and professional gymnastics these pieces had their day, and still live among the curiosities of French literature, but no one probably ever had his faith in the illegality of our Saviour's execution weakened or strengthened by the argument of either. Mr. BUTLER's performance is to be looked at in pretty much the same light as a literary or professional curiosity. JEREMY BENTHAM's *Not Paul, but Jesus*, is another specimen of the same kind of work. Each of them shows the ingenuity and professional adroitness of the writer, but it may be doubted whether any one ever was, or will be, visited by or cured of a doubt by either of them.

Mr. BUTLER takes the same ground that was taken by the TIMES on this subject. We may be permitted to say, therefore, that he has the great advantage of being right in his conclusions, whatever may be said of his arguments.

Terrestrial Temperature.

Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, in his *Outlines of Astronomy*, estimates that the eccentricity of the earth's orbit produces a difference of terrestrial temperature of 23°. The earth being nearest the sun at our Winter solstice, the inhabitants of the northern hemisphere do not notice this difference; but in the southern hemisphere, where the Summer solstice takes place when the earth is nearest the sun, such a difference would be attended with serious consequences.

Captain ERICSSON informs the National Academy of Sciences that his observations last Winter, by means of the *solar thermometer*, the leading feature of which is that of indicating the sun's intensity independent of atmospheric temperature, prove that the difference of intensity of solar radiation consequent on the diminished distance of the earth from the sun during our Winter solstice, is only a fraction of that assumed by Sir JOHN HERSCHEL. The manuscript of our special correspondent at Northampton being unintelligible, we were compelled, as our readers might have noticed, to break off, in our report of the proceedings of the National Academy, the sentence relating to this matter. The statement contained in Captain ERICSSON's letter to Professor HENRY, as read before the National Academy, was in the following words: "HERSCHEL estimates 100° atmospheric temperature, to which he adds 239° and divides the sum by 15-23°. (See *Outlines of Astronomy*, page 234.) Substituting the proper zero ascertained since the eminent astronomer made his calculations, we have 100 added to 461. This sum divided by 15 gives 37° as the difference of temperature *resulting from the eccentricity of the orbit*. A difference many times greater than that which actually takes place."

"Prince or President?" is not idle alliteration. It has been sprung upon the Canadians by a plucky journalist at the Canadian London, *apropos* of the proposal of super-loyalists to make the boy Prince now visiting the Provinces their King. The proposal itself is ridiculous. D'ARCY MCGEE invented it ten years ago, by way of showing that he had repented of his republican sins and become once more a loyal subject; but it was only laughed at as a joke. It is only a joke now: the circumstances of the Dominion and the democratic proclivities of its people are not favorable to King or Kaiser. But the Canadians are adrift for the first time in their lives, and the visit of the Prince looks like a special providence. The feeling in favor of independence meanwhile grows apace. There is no noteworthy tendency toward annexation, as our Montreal correspondent truly says; but there is a decided and rapidly growing undercurrent in favor of independence. *That* is the probable solution of the Dominion's difficulty.

While a City contemporary contends that, with few exceptions, "life insurance companies are nothing but mockeries, delusions and snares," notwithstanding the supervision exercised by this State and Massachusetts, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, speaking in behalf of England, calls for a system of Government inspection, "identical in all its essential features with that in use in [a part of] the United States. The foundation of this system," the *Gazette* adds, "is, that the returns of the companies should be not only furnished by themselves, but tested, if need be, by the Government." The system in operation here, without being perfect, renders all but impossible the occurrence of the flagrant and long-continued mismanagement which has just been brought to light in England. Undoubtedly there are companies here whose affairs are a just cause of anxiety to the friends of life insurance. But they are exceptions. The evil from which nearly all suffer is expensive management, and for that the heavy "loading" which is put on the net premiums usually provides. What is wanted is judicious reforms,—not sweeping and ill-informed condemnation.

Our Georgia correspondent is not habitually an alarmist; or we might suspect exaggeration in the report he gives of the injury done to the cotton crop in that State. The damage caused by the excessive heat and drought of the latter half of August he describes as extended and irreparable. Speaking of the crop as a whole, he states that the yield of the State has been diminished fully one-half, and in many places more than that. The effect upon the fortunes of the planters is of course disastrous, though it is at least possible that the higher price consequent upon an abridged supply will in a great degree compensate for the apparent loss. At present, however, there are reasons for believing that the case of Georgia is exceptional. From Mississippi we have hopeful accounts: the prospect of the cotton crop is magnificent. All the cotton-growing States are at this moment largely represented in this City by their business men, whose spirits and credit are both good.

AMUSEMENTS.

Formosa at Niblo's Garden.

People who go to see "Formosa" will wonder rather at the squeamishness of the London critics than at the impropriety of the play. It is not worse than "La Traviata," and not so bad as "Camille." Mr. BOUCICAULT probably feels himself much indebted to the anxious moralists who are always on the look out for something wrong, and led the public to believe that an entertainment with a strong infusion of a forbidden flavor in it had been prepared for their reception. These defenders of virtue mislead themselves. Mr. BOUCICAULT introduces us to some characters who are generally kept in the background by less courageous dramatists; but he cannot be accused of pandering to vicious tastes. We may fairly presume that he aimed at nothing more than to present a lively drama of modern life; and if we measure his work by this standard, it must be pronounced a success. Mr. BOUCICAULT's fellow-dramatists may cry out that he is immoral, but they cannot accuse him of being dull. "Formosa" is a play which interests the audience from first to last, and if, like the "Flying Scud," and other productions of the same author, the climax is reached long before the close of the last act, it must at least be said that the spectator's patience is not exhausted. Few of Mr. BOUCICAULT's professional rivals can say as much of their attempts to win favor.

Formosa is one of those young women who spring up from no one knows where, and are suddenly seen in the midst of the London world, driving the prettiest grays in the Park. Her portraits are to be found in every shop window, and the strictest of families are not above adding them to their albums. We are favored in Mr. BOUCICAULT's play with an introduction to this typical "soiled dove's" nest, and are liberally allowed to see much of her companions, male and female—perhaps a little more than we should have preferred from choice; but Mr. BOUCICAULT knows his public, and he need not be afraid of appealing to their decision. *Formosa* happens to be the daughter of a retired pugilist, who is acting as "coach" to the Oxford crew, just before the University race. She saves money, puts her father into business, retires into "private life," and falls in love with the Captain of the Oxonians, *Tom Burroughs*, (Mr. C. THORNE.) But two rascals, who wish to get *Tom* and *Tom's* money into their power, happen to recognize her. Under a threat of exposure, they compel her to join in a plot for *Tom's* destruction. She is further moved to assent to this course by jealousy, for *Tom* in reality loves a young lady who has not had *Formosa's* experiences. The two rascals—one of them, *Major Jorum*, is a capital creation, and was admirably played by Mr. C. H. MORTON—inveigle *Tom* further and further into debt and difficulty, the scene where the old story of the spider and the fly is enacted being *Formosa's* house. This arrangement enables us to meet her friends, and form a fair opinion respecting the disposition of her domestic affairs. At last the snares are drawn closely around *Tom*, and he is arrested for debt on the evening before the race. In an exciting scene he is rescued by the Cambridge men. *Formosa* returns to her parents, *Tom* marries the innocent lady, Oxford wins the race, the rascals are taken charge of by the Police for forgery, and, altogether, there is no reason to complain of the neglect of any of the proprieties as ordinarily interpreted through the wholesome medium of the drama.

There are sufficient improbabilities and incongruities in the play to satisfy any one who is fond of unraveling puzzles, but it would be useless to quarrel with Mr. BOUCICAULT on this score. He amuses his audience, and it is idle to say that he does do it by means for which there is no precedent. He treads in the footsteps of others. "Formosa" will certainly prove attractive, if only for the numerous powerful characters depicted in it. Besides the heroine and the raffish Major before referred to, there is a good genius in the shape of the *Earl of Eden*, coxswain of the Oxford boat, who is always doing the right thing at the right moment. The part was very cleverly played by Miss ADA HARLAND. Then there is a striking specimen of the "vagabond" in *Bob Sanders*—a dog-stealing scamp, who turns out to be the father of the young lady afterward married to *Tom Burroughs*. The "make up" of this man is perfect, and the part could not have been better played than it was by Mr. W. HOLSTON—always a meritorious actor. The ex-pugilist and his wife (Mr. PEARSON and Miss LANSDALE) also gained great applause. The play was altogether most creditably performed, and the management have displayed their accustomed liberality in putting it upon the stage. The view of *Formosa's* house, and the scene in her boudoir, are sufficient to make the fortune of a play. Of the boat race in the last act we shall only say that a great difficulty has been very fairly grappled with and overcome. After the second act the chief performers were recalled, and at the end of the drama there was general applause. Mr. BOUCICAULT ought to be well pleased with the way in which the managers of Niblo's Garden have once more introduced him to the New-York public. Whether his present work is worthy the author of the "Colleen Bawn" and the "Octoroon" is a matter which we are contented to leave him to decide. He is not to blame for studying the tastes of the public, and writing what he knows will satisfy these tastes. In this particular ambition he is more successful than any other living dramatist, and "Formosa" will fully realize the expectations he has doubtless formed of it.

"Dreams."

The new play, said to be the joint production of Messrs. ROBERTSON and BOUCICAULT, was acted last night at the Fifth-avenue Theatre to a numerous and attentive audience. From its general character it may be supposed that, Mr. ROBERTSON's original landscape having been rather dull, Mr. BOUCICAULT's practiced hand was engaged to dash in a few flecks of color, and give redeeming brightness to the prevailing monotone. The piece is destitute of originality, and yet it is a very good acting play. Smart dialogue and effective situations make up for a great deal in these days of spectacle and sensation, and we ought perhaps to be too happy that any educated men attempt to write comedy at all, to be hypercritical respecting what has scarcely been thoroughly well done in our generation. Sir EDWARD LYTTON no longer writes comedies like "Money," or Mr. BOUCICAULT others like "London Assurance;" for lack of better, then, we must take melo-dramatic substitutes like "Dreams," and be thankful.

The first act of the comedy must be set down as decidedly commonplace. It reminds one constantly, but not agreeably, of the "Lady of Lyons," *Claude Melnotte*, the *Widow* and *Colonel Damas*, each having an appropriate representative. *Rudolf*, the hero, is a young German musician, who has written an opera, the name of which is "Dreams." A young girl, his foster-sister *Lina*, is secretly in love with him, and he does not return her passion, but is rather devoted to music, his true goddess. He has a father in a dragoon's uniform and a mother in a peasant's. The "climax" of the act consists in his going off to seek his fortune, followed by the tears and blessings of his family.

Act second introduces us to the mansion of a noble Duke in England. His daughter, who is somewhat affectedly called *Lady Clara Vere de Vere*, is a pupil of *Rudolf's*, who has turned up in London as a music master. He immediately and conventionally falls in love with her. A sort of commercial traveler or bagman, *John Hibbs*, excellently played by a new importation, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, gives variety and humor to the scene, which are by no means superfluous. *Lina* arrives as waiting-maid, by some inscrutable accident, to *Lady Clara*. Soon after *Rudolf* learns that his opera is accepted by a London manager, and in his elation, declares his passion for his noble pupil. She receives it with scorn, and her affianced lover, *Earl Leo*, turns him out of the house. In act three *Rudolf* is very ill, and we are here treated to various direct or inverted reminiscences of the "Marble Heart" and "Camille;" it being the lover and not the lady who is dying of unrequited affection, and *Lina* being an almost perfect likeness of *Marie*. The bagman now comes in, much in the manner of *Volage*, and presents *Lina* with greenbacks by way of pecuniary assistance for *Rudolf*—the well-known black and white of the Bank of England being superseded for the occasion. After this the invalid's mother arrives, followed by *Lady Clara*, and, singularly enough, by *Earl Leo*. The latter and *Rudolf* exchange forgivenesses for having assaulted each other, and then the father, *Von Horfteal*, presents himself, and on the reunited family group the act drop falls. It is impossible to avoid the reflection all through this act, and indeed, in nearly the whole play, that *Lady Clara* is very much "put upon," and has done very little to deserve the reproaches that nearly everybody in the piece so vigorously bestows upon her. Act four, which is, by the way, extremely well set, introduces all the characters, a dance, sketch of a scene between two old men, admirably acted by Messrs. DAVIDGE and HOLLAND, and ends with a tragedy. The father of *Rudolf*, announcing that his son is at the point of death, and that *Earl Leo* is responsible, insists on that nobleman fighting him. The latter reluctantly assents, and the curtain falls upon his supposed death. In Act V. every one recovers; *Rudolf* marries *Lena*, *Earl Leo* the *Lady Clara*, and all are happy.

The comedy was, on the whole, very favorably received, and deserves, for the manner in which it is put upon the stage, and for the acting rather than for its intrinsic merits, to become a favorite with the public. The waits between the acts were unconscionably long, and capital as were the sets, every scene being "boxed," and involving much work for the carpenters and property men, it is too much to ask of an audience that they sit twenty or thirty minutes before each rising of the curtain in a five-act play. It was nearly midnight when the performance was over, and everyone was too vividly reminded that

"—We are of such stuff
As dreams are made of, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep,"

or should be, at some hour in the twenty-four. The acting of Mrs. JENNINGS, Messrs. DAVENPORT and GEORGE CLARKE, and especially of Mr. JAMES LEWIS—who made a well-defined hit, and will prove a capital acquisition in eccentric characters—deserves more praise than the lateness of the hour will justify us at present in bestowing upon it. With a few judicious cuts and more compactness and rapidity in the action there need be no doubt but that "Dreams" will enjoy a profitable run.

Olympic Theatre.

The drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," made familiar several years ago by many hundred representations, was reproduced at the Olympic Theatre last evening and acted with every indication of success. The text has undergone a very slight alteration only, and the characters and incidents of the story are unchanged. An extended reference is therefore unneeded. Though the piece deals with a dead past, it still has dramatic qualities that recommend it strongly to the general playgoer, and cause it to outlive the order of things which a good deal of the unsuppressed dialogue reproves with the usual stage emphasis. The performance last night was sufficiently satisfactory to give these qualities the required prominence. It was participated in principally by Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, who first embodied *Topsy*, and has always represented that being with so much eccentricity as to be almost inimitable; by Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, than whom there are few more earnest and impressive artists, and who now is *George Harris*, and by Mr. GEORGE L. FOX. There is no comedian of his class to whom we would rather listen than to Mr. FOX, and no dramatist whose compositions we do not prefer. So it is to be regretted that as *Deacon Perry* his share in the acting of this piece is so small, and his contribution to the dialogue, in the fifth act, so large. Besides the labors of these players, who bear the weight of the piece and give it a real attractiveness, the efforts of Mr. STUDLEY, who impersonates *Legree* with a quiet force inseparable from all his performances, and those of Mrs. T. J. HIND, who is *Ophelia*, Mr. C. K. FOX, a very comical *Lawyer Marks*, Mr. ASA CUSHMAN, *Uncle Tom*, and Miss ALICE CUSHMAN, a bright *Little Eva*, call for complimentary reference. Miss IDA VERNON and Mr. GEORGE BECKS, with Mr. E. T. SINCLAIR, who brings to the part of *Phineas Fletcher* the voice and the stride of the ogre he has lately been representing for some months also appear. The drama which was witnessed by a numerous audience whose applause was elicited, we should add, by the appropriate and often very picturesque scenery of Mr. HAYES, as well as by the verbal interpretation is to be repeated nightly, and at the tri-weekly *matinées* until further notice.

Wood's Museum.

"Masaniello," a burlesque very cleverly rendered by the three ZAVISTOWSKI sisters, EMMELINE, ALICE and CHRISTINE, has been the great attraction of the afternoon performances at this house. These young ladies are new to the City, but they have already created a favorable impression. They will continue to appear in "Masaniello" every evening during this week. Two other candidates for public favor have also made their appearance here—Misses ROSA and OLIVIA RAND, from the California theatres. They have played in "The Pearl of Savoy," with a result which warrants the management in retaining the same bill on the afternoons of this week. In addition to these entertainments, CHANG, the Chinese giant, proves a "great" attraction, while KINFOO, his wife, and numberless new and remarkable curiosities, are always to be seen in the spacious halls of the museum department proper.

Thurlow Weed's Courtship.

[The following passage from the autobiography of Mr. WEED appears in the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 6th:]

"While working for Colonel WILLIAM L. STONE, in the office of the Herkimer *American*, in the Winter of 1818, I became acquainted with a bright, intelligent German boy, whose name, after a lapse of fifty-seven years, is a universal household word, and whose face is familiar to every man, woman and child in our country. He was the son of a German clergyman, who preached in that language to German congregations, and residing a couple of miles outside the village. The boy, then about twelve years old, attending an English school in the village, was very fond of newspaper reading, and came every day to the printing office to read and to borrow, for night reading at home, our exchange papers. I was more particularly interested in him, perhaps from the circumstance that in the mornings he brought notes *from*, and in the evenings carried responses to a young lady visiting a married sister who resided near his father's house, and who six years afterward became my wife. That German boy subsequently represented the Herkimer District in Congress, and is now the Treasurer of the United States—FRANCIS E. SPINNER.

Dominie SPINNER was much respected for his learning and piety. He was the first person I had ever seen with a long beard. The second was LORENZO DOW, whom I heard preach in an open field from a log. When his discourse was concluded he gave notice that he should preach from the same log, God willing, that day four months, naming the chapter and verse of his text."

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Inman steamship *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool Aug. 26, and Queenstown Aug. 27, reached this port yesterday. The news thus received is later by three days than that received by the steamship *Rhein*.

The *Union* has the following: "It is by no means decided that M. Baroche is to represent France at the Ecumenical Council. Another project is on the tapis, namely, to intrust this representation to one of the French Prelates present at the occasion, and who should be furnished with sufficient instructions and powers by the Government. In case of this plan being adopted, a belief exists that the credentials in question will be given to Prince de la Tour-d'Auvergne, Archbishop of Bourges, brother to the Minister of Foreign Affairs." A Paris letter in the *Nord* assigns a curious reason for the change, namely: the person who represents the Government must not only understand Latin, but speak it fluently, which can only be expected from some old member of the Ecclesiastical Bench.

A Paris letter, in the *Nouvelliste*, of Rouen, says: "Considerable emotion has been created at the Spanish Embassy here by the intelligence that the captain of the steamer plying between Trouville and Havre had displayed the Royal flag of Spain at the moment when Queen Isabella took her passage to pay a visit to her mother, Queen Christina. This special fact, the responsibility of which rests entirely with the officer in question, gave rise, it seems, to representations on the part of the Spanish Consul at Havre. But there is reason to suppose that the incident will not lead to any further result, and that the remonstrances made will fall to the ground in presence of a true explanation of the occurrence."

Great consternation prevails throughout the wine-growing districts of France. A new disease of the grape has made its appearance in the neighborhood of Bordeaux, where it has already caused incalculable damage, and is now beginning to spread to the vineyards of Burgundy. According to a paper published on the subject by M. Planchon, this disease is caused by the ravages of a hitherto unknown insect, which he calls the Philloxera vastatrix, and which all the means usually employed in similar cases have utterly failed to extirpate. M. de la Loyere, in a report addressed to M. Drouyn de l'Huys, suggests that a reward should be offered for the discovery of a remedy that may serve to avert that which otherwise threatens to assume the proportions of a national disaster. It was lately asserted in the Académie des Sciences that partially favorable results had been obtained in some parts by encouraging the propagation of a sort of woodlouse, which preys on the Philloxera.

A telegram states that a packet has been seized at Fiume containing ten thousand copies of a revolutionary proclamation of Kossuth. The patriots of Hungary and of the Slave Provinces are invited to hold themselves in readiness, as the day of a general insurrection cannot be far distant.

"Advices of Aug. 14 from Alexandria," says the *Malta Times*, "state that the Nile continues to rise steadily, and the belief is that the navigation of the canal will in a few days be opened for large boats, when abundant supplies of produce may be looked for. About the growing crop of cotton it is as yet too early in the season to form an opinion of any value; but it may be mentioned that the rising of the Nile is satisfactory, and that the cotton plants thus far look strong and healthy."

"Public attention," says the *Constitutionnel*, "is strongly taken up in Greece with a project of cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth, the breadth of which is only five kilometres. (three and one-eighth miles.) The expense is estimated at 12,000,000 of francs. The accomplishment of this plan would shorten the journey from Marseilles to Constantinople by at least fourteen hours, and that from Trieste to the same city by twenty. Baron de Lesseps will continue in Greece the work so gloriously and successfully terminated in Egypt. The idea is not a new one: Nero had even commenced a canal, the remains of which have been met with by the engineers engaged in this matter. A Cretan, M. Leonidas Lyghounes, director of the works on the embankments of the Nile, has made it his special business to examine the question thoroughly."

A letter from St. Petersburg says: "The news of the loss of the frigate *Oleg* has unfortunately been confirmed by the arrival at Cronstadt of the first division of the armour-plated squadron. The disaster happened in this way: On the 12th, at about 7 in the evening, the Commander-in-Chief gave a signal to tack to starboard, and in executing that manœuvre unskillfully the floating battery *Kremlin*, mounting twenty guns, struck with its spur the *Oleg*, and made a large hole in her side below the water line. The frigate immediately began to sink. All the ships of the division at once sent their boats to rescue the crew of the *Oleg*, consisting of 32 officers, forming the staff, and 497 sailors, the total number of persons on board being 545; and all but 16 were safely brought to land. The catastrophe took place between the islands of Hookland and Sommers, at a distance of seven and a half nautical miles from the southern lighthouse of the former."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Mother Country and Her Colonies—Circular in Relation to Their Relations—A Proposed Conference of Representatives.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: You will scarcely be surprised to learn that recent discussions in Parliament and dispatches from the Colonial Office have produced a very uneasy feeling among colonists generally and those interested in colonial affairs.

The following letter has been prepared for transmission to the respective Governments of all the British Colonies, and has already been sent forward to those of Australasia, North America and South Africa.

We should feel grateful for its insertion in your journal, as we believe that the real condition of the question should, without delay, be brought under the notice of the public generally.

We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

JAMES A. YOUL, HENRY SEWELL, H. BLAINE, } Honorable Secretaries.

PALACE HOTEL, Westminster, Aug. 13.

PALACE HOTEL, Westminster, Aug. 13.

SIR: At a meeting of influential colonists in England, held on the 4th inst., it was resolved "that a committee be appointed with the view (among other things) of communicating with the different Colonial Governments in reference to the present state of relations between the mother country and her colonies."

The occasion which gave rise to the above meeting was the announcement of a policy by the Home Government toward her colonies, (applied to the particular case of New-Zealand,) which appeared to demand consideration from all persons interested in the welfare of the colonies, and in the maintenance of the connection between them and the mother country.

The policy so announced appears to be this, that (except to the extent of partial protection in case of foreign war with civilized Powers) the mother country recognizes no responsibility for their welfare or safety, nor any obligation to help them, even in circumstances of great danger and pressing need. It would be out of place here to discuss the wisdom or equity of such a policy, which seems to point as an ulterior result to a severance of the connection between the colonies and the mother country, perhaps hurriedly and in an unfriendly spirit, disastrous alike to the mother country and the colonies.

To the colonies themselves the disclosure of such a policy opens a new view of the relations of the mother country toward them, and each colony will necessarily regard it as bearing on its own interests and future destinies; but all alike are concerned in endeavoring to avert, if possible, so great an evil. But they have no means of acting on or influencing the councils of the Imperial Government.

It appeared to the meeting, in these circumstances, that steps should be taken, if possible, to bring the different Colonial Governments (those in particular in which responsible government has been established,) into conference with each other upon a matter so grave and of common interest.

It cannot but be admitted that the interests of the colonists in relation to the mother country are not adequately secured under the present system of administration of colonial affairs.

The Constitution of the Colonial Office is ill-adapted for carrying on friendly intercourse with Colonial Governments, or representing their wants and wishes, while the attention of the British Parliament is absorbed in affairs of immediate concern to the mother country.

Various suggestions have been made for remedying the evils pointed out, as, for example, to obtain representation for the colonies in Parliament; to constitute an Imperial Congress, charged with special functions, in which the colonies should take part; to place those colonies in which responsible government has been established upon the footing of foreign Governments as regards diplomatic intercourse; to place the administration of colonial affairs under the management of a Board constituted somewhat upon the model of the Indian Board. To some of these plans objections may be made. Other plans may be suggested. We do not take upon ourselves to discuss them. Our object is, if possible, to make arrangements by which the colonies themselves, through properly authorized representatives, may meet and confer upon them, with the view of urging upon the Imperial Government, with the weight due to their combined opinion, such changes in the present administration of colonial affairs as may appear desirable.

To further this object it has been suggested that a conference of colonial representatives, duly authorized by the respective Governments of those colonies in which responsible government has been established, should be held in London. As the Imperial Parliament will meet probably in February next, it is thought the proposed conference may conveniently be held about that time.

Our object in addressing you is to submit the foregoing suggestions for the consideration of your Government, and (should you concur in them) to invite you to instruct one or more persons to represent your Government at the proposed conference, with authority to concur in recommending measures for the consideration of the Imperial Government.

It will give the Committee on whose behalf we write pleasure to be instrumental in any way in promoting an object which they feel to be of deep concern to the welfare of the colonies. We shall be glad to receive from you a reply at your earliest convenience, accompanied with any intimation of your views upon the subject with which you may favor us.

We remain, Sir, your most obedient servants,

JAMES A. YOUL, HENRY SEWELL, H. BLAINE, } Honorable Secretaries.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Speech of the Minister of Foreign Affairs—The Emperor's Policy.

The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in opening the Council-General of the Vienne, said:

"Thanks to the august initiative, the power of which we are accustomed to admire, France has passed in a few weeks from disorder to calm, and from uncertainty to confidence. To the liberal Message which the country saluted with its acclamations, have succeeded, first, the Senatus Consultum, submitted at this moment to the examination of the Senate, and next, the amnesty, which invites us all to reconciliation and union. These are assuredly important acts, and well calculated to increase our gratitude towards the Emperor and strengthen our confidence in the future. On my part, I feel no way embarrassed in speaking in this manner, for I am profoundly convinced that in this circumstance I remain the faithful interpreter of your thoughts. I doubt not, but that in effect you all consider the Government to have entered frankly upon a line of conduct entirely in conformity with the aspirations of the country; and I venture to hope that you will all likewise feel confident of its persevering. This is its duty as well as its desire, and the assistance which wise and enlightened men of all parties will continue to lend will facilitate its task. Every interest should, besides, feel confidence in presence of the cordial accord which is daily growing stronger between the nation and the Sovereign, who has just given proof once more that he knows how to protect with equal firmness our liberties, rights, and honor. I am too well aware of the sentiments which animate you to doubt for an instant that such is your manner of appreciating the situation. I shall have but a few hours to spend in the midst of you during this session, and so I will abstain from entering on those questions which are about to become the special subject of your deliberations. I know, besides, that they are in good hands, and that the interests of our department cannot find more zealous or more experienced advocates than yourselves."

GARIBALDI.

The Liberator as a Farmer—Life of the General in Caprera.

From the London Times, Aug. 23.

We have heard but little of late about Garibaldi's doings. Some of his most melancholy anniversaries recur in this and the forthcoming Autumn months, and his best friends must rejoice at the almost perfect certainty that nothing this year will tempt him out of his island home—that home which he would never have quitted for his disastrous exploits of Aspromonte and Mentana, had not the seductions of some of his friends got the better of his sound, but not sufficiently self-relying judgment. At Caprera, and away from the turmoil of politics, Garibaldi is himself again, and shows himself possessed of the practical brains as well as the kind heart for which the world gives him credit. There can be nothing more charming than the account some of the General's recent visitors give of the manner in which his love and labor have in little more than ten or twelve years contrived to turn a bare rock near the coast of Sardinia not only into a smiling garden, but also into a richly productive estate.

It was natural to expect that a man of Garibaldi's simple tastes and abstemious habits would have chosen his island hermitage for the mere sake of its barren and desolate look, and that the tilling of a few acres for wheat, and the growth of the commonest vegetables should have met all his requirements. But the cultivation of the mere necessaries of life would not have filled up the cravings of an extraordinarily active mind. Unlike most of his countrymen, Garibaldi did not gratify his ambition by setting masons to work. He charged Nature with the embellishment of his home; and so marvelous is that Mediterranean climate that in this short time luxuriant groves of laurel and myrtle have sprung up to overshadow his lowly roof. All round, in the hollows, wherever shelter could be found or made, the orange and lemon are growing in thickets, while on more exposed sites there spreads a wide plantation of olive and almond, overtopped by the cypress, the pine, and even the date palm, though the latter bears no fruit. Garibaldi himself drinks no wine; but he is, nevertheless, a wine-grower on a large scale. His hill-sides are covered with low, closely-pruned vine stocks, an importation from the most celebrated Piedmontese and Tuscan vine-yards; the young vines, planted in straight rows at a metre's distance from one another, are never suffered to rise above two or three feet from the ground, and never bear more than two or three bunches of grapes. By this thrift the hospitable General is enabled to place choice wine before the guests who crowd upon him, while the Marsala and Malaga grapes growing at will on his lofty arbors supply the dessert with such luscious fruit as the South alone knows of. The General's orchards do not yield many apples, pears or peaches, but the prickly pear and the carob-tree are so prolific that their produce is thrown with a full hand to fatten swine. Garibaldi's dairy is supplied with milk and butter by six cows of the tall Cremona breed, but numerous herds of cattle roam at large in the island, needing no shelter at any time in the year, and providing the establishment with mountain-fed butcher's meat, in return for the lucern and clover which the General coaxes out of artificial meadows where the grass is cut five times in the year. The same constant prosperity does not attend all the General's undertakings. All his efforts to root out a poisonous weed with which the island once teemed have not been altogether successful, and the propagation of his flocks and herds is thereby sensibly checked. In the same manner the attempt to acclimatise the silkworm has turned out a failure, the soil being unpropitious to the growth of the mulberry. Garibaldi, however, points with exultation to the flourishing condition of his potato fields. No species of the favorite root is neglected, and there is no treat he so heartily enjoys as a dish of his own potatoes, baked under embers, with his own hand, in the open air—a treat which calls up reminiscences of his camp life on the Tonale or the Stelvio, or of his pioneer's experience in the backwoods of Mississippi or the Plate. Garibaldi indulges in the luxury of a flower garden, but the bees which he has lately introduced, and of which he has already nine hives, "the object of his assiduous and almost paternal care," are not dependent on his beds for their honey, but cull it out of the fragrant shrubs with which both Caprera and the adjoining Maddalena are covered. To get hives to do well on so gusty a spot as that bleak rock of Caprera has been accounted little less than a prodigy. On the coasts of his own island, all round Maddalena and along the shore of Sardinia, Garibaldi's nets have the pick of the Mediterranean fishery; while quails, partridges and wild goats afford him plentiful home sport, without reckoning the pheasant and the wild boar with which he has stocked some of the most unreclaimed heaths of his domain.

We must admit that Garibaldi has not been single-handed in these achievements. His right and left hands have been one Barberini, from Parma, for many years the General's companion at Caprera, and a German named Weber, whose aid and example supplied theory and practice to a man who could bring to his work little more than an amateur's earnestness and good-will. It should also be borne in mind that the General's friends are legion, and that there is nothing in the shape of garden implements and agricultural machines, nothing under the denomination of seed, plant, or graft, of dead or live stock, nothing that could minister to his wants or gratify his fancy, that has not been freely tendered, suggested, pressed, and even forced upon him. Still, it is not every man who could turn even such advantages to so good a purpose. Garibaldi, however, loves work for work's own sake; and he brings to his work that energy of will and that magnetic ascendancy over other people's will which fit a man for the task of a ruler of men, and enable him to wield all subordinate forces as a mere instrument, whether the work in hand be the conduct of the campaign, the government of a State or the mere management of a large farming establishment. It is, in the meanwhile, not a little interesting to see a man who has played so striking and yet so unequal a part in contemporary events, who has had his sublime, and again his next door to sublime moments—to see such a man, we say, give so solid an evidence of strong, sterling sense in a matter in which he takes counsel from himself alone.

It would be well for Garibaldi's countrymen if they would spare a little of their admiration for their hero in action to bestow it on their hero in repose. The world has heard enough of Garibaldi as a Camillus or Marcellus. It would be well if Italy could appreciate his worth as a Cincinnatus. It little matters whether or not the Italians have learnt from Garibaldi how to fight, for others have in a great measure done that work for them, and they can now afford to think their fighting days are over. But it would be well if they would learn from Garibaldi how to work; if they would strive to make as much of their rich plains and verdant hills as he has done of a naked rock which before his time was hardly deemed fit for human habitation. A body of well-meaning gentlemen have been lately "inaugurating an Agricultural and Sylvi-cultural Institute at Vallombrosa." It is to be hoped that a school of husbandry under those classical and monastic shades may have better results than to afford sinecures to a new batch of Professors in a country where the teachers so very nearly outnumber the pupils; but agriculture in Italy, unless we are greatly mistaken, is less in want of public help than of private exertion. It is not of model farms that Italy is in need, but of model farmers—of gentlemen and men of substance to speed the plow, to take the work from the hands of the mere laborer, and bring intelligence and energy, as well as capital, to multiply the forces of mere toil.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Further Discussion in Regard to the Right of Attendance—Dr. Cumming and his Adversaries.

To the Editor of the London Times:

The translation given by "M. A." is as follows:

"All those, then, who have not the unity and the faith of the Catholic Church (S. August. epis. LXI. to CCXXIII.) should embrace this opportunity offered them by the forthcoming Council, by means of which the Catholic Church, to whose communion their forefathers belonged, presents a new evidence of her essential unity and her exhaustless vital energy; and, according to the promptings of their own heart, rise to deliver themselves from a state in which they can have no conviction of their own salvation."

The translation given in the *Catholic Directory* for 1869, issued under the authority of the Ecclesiastical Superiors, runs thus:

"Let all those who do not profess the unity and truth of the Catholic Church avail themselves of the opportunity of this Council, in which the Catholic Church, to which their forefathers belonged, affords a new proof of the close unity and invincible vitality; and let them satisfy her longings of their hearts, and liberate themselves from that state in which they cannot be assured of their own salvation."

This is not a distinction without a difference. The authorized translation is an invitation such as could be addressed to heretics.

"M. A.'s" private judgment rendering is a declaration of duty only. Archbishop Manning, by whose "permission" the *Catholic Dictionary* is issued, gives the translation which in his judgment constitutes an invitation.

JOHN CUMMING.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Let us suppose a letter written by an American orator to Her Majesty the Queen, proposing to appear next Session at the bar of the House of Commons and deliver a lecture showing the evils of monarchy and aristocracy, and the superiority of Republican and Democratic institutions. This seems to me not unlike the proposal made in a letter written by an eminent Scotch "Presbyterus," in what he calls "the usual ecclesiastical Latin," and addressed to His Holiness the Pope.

It is true Dr. Cumming says he, with other Protestants, is invited to the Council. No doubt all Christians are invited in one sense by implication—that is to say, they are invited to attend and to avail themselves of the opportunities, unexampled in our times, of acquiring information, both by seeing, hearing and reading, and by discussion with the good and learned men who will be assembled at Rome. They may also join in fervent prayer for the enlightenment of their own minds and the removal of prejudices, and that the Council may produce great results for the welfare of the Christian religion and the glory of God. I am sure they will be treated with the greatest kindness, courtesy and hospitable consideration. And I have little doubt that papers sent by eminent Protestants to Rome will be referred to competent authorities, and in due time dealt with according to the nature of their contents and the station and character of those from whom they emanate, provided they do not exceed reasonable limits.

But, if I understand Dr. Cumming correctly, he proposes to preach one or more Anti-Popery sermons or lectures at the bar of the Council. Taking a mere business and practical view of the subject, this seems to me simply impossible. What would it lead to? Mr. Spurgeon would fairly claim to be heard. The Ritualists would not be left behind. The High Church and Evangelical clergy would and could not be passed over. The Wesleyans, Baptists, Unitarians, &c., must be admitted to a hearing. Then all those speeches must be answered, and a right of reply could not in fairness be refused. I write only of the United Kingdom, but the same privileges must be conceded to Protestant bodies all over the world, and especially in Germany and America. No one can calculate the amount of time and labor which those proceedings would require.

And, then, what is to become of the regular business for the dispatch of which the Council is summoned? This is an important matter, for the protracted absence of so many Bishops from their dioceses is greatly inconvenient. Many grave questions are being prepared for the deliberations of the Council, and I do not see how time could be found for general controversy. It must, indeed, be clear that if the flood of controversy be admitted everything else must be overwhelmed. The questions with the Greek Church are limited. But what limit can be prescribed to the indefinite number of questions which would be raised by Protestants of various denominations, and which must all be fully heard and debated at the bar of the Council. I am certain that there is always the most perfect readiness to meet all those questions at proper times; but it is impossible to find time for the purpose while the Council is assembled.

Dr. Cumming says he undertakes to show decisions of Councils against each other, and against decisions of Popes in matters of faith and dogma. This has been many times attempted, but never with success. The cases to which Dr. Cumming refers are as well known as any disputed point in science. They have been thrashed out and sifted during three centuries, and it is impossible to say anything about them which has not been said and repeated over and over again in every possible way by men of great learning and ability.

Requesting you to publish this letter, I remain your obedient servant, GEORGE BOWYER.

The Pregiani-Guiccioli-Fagnani Portrait of Lord Byron.

Lady Byron told Mrs. Stowe that she wished to render her Ex-Lord's name infamous for the purpose of destroying the popularity of his works. The attempt has not only been an absurd failure, but has resulted in a sudden renewal of the popularity the poet enjoyed a half century ago. New editions and cheap editions of his works are advertised; his portraits and busts are extensively displayed; his "collars" have obtained a new run, and myriads of readers and admirers, especially young men and women, have been making themselves acquainted with his poetry, good and bad, foul and fair. We do not propose to account for this; but certain we are it is not because people believe the shocking accusation that has been made against his sister by two celebrated ladies.

The eminent portrait painter Fagnani, of this City, has just permitted the publication (through photograph by Sarony & Co., Broadway,) of a drawing copied by himself from a miniature taken at Venice in 1818, by Pregiani, belonging to the Countess Guiccioli, and pronounced by her (we are told) the "only faithful likeness of Lord Byron." The original was taken when Byron was 31 years of age, three years after his separation from his wife, and five years before his death. It represents one of the handsomest countenances that ever belonged to a mortal. The oval face, with its dimpled chin, curved lips, proud Grecian nose, large dark eyes,—the high intellectual forehead with the hair curling over the temples,—the head placed on a graceful swan's neck which rises out of a broad free shirt collar and above a cloak flung loosely around his shoulders,—it is a portrait which, as a whole, enables us to comprehend the descriptions of the marvelous grace and beauty of this part of Byron's person. About the poet, as here portrayed, there is no sign of the superciliousness and hauteur which some writers describe as belonging to his face, nor can malice or "despair" be discerned, nor licentiousness, nor any Mephistophilianism, nor any of the spirit of "Cain." It is a face that possesses much of the ideality, the poetic genius that belonged to the face of his brother poet and friend Shelley. In the expression of the higher power—such power as dwelt in the front of Goethe—this head and face of Byron are deficient; and it is not easy to believe that he had then written "Childe Harold" and other of his grander poems. In fact, neither his highest powers nor his great vices would be predicated from this portrait—though, at the same time, his face is all aglow with poetic fire, and though it may not be difficult, with Lavater in hand, to find the lines and points of lasciviousness.

We consider this portrait a valuable addition to those already current of Lord Byron. The one already familiar to the public, which it most resembles, is the "Sailor" engraving, published in the popular editions of Byron's works. To say that the drawing is by Fagnani is to give assurance of its faithfulness to the original, and to say that the photograph is by Sarony is to describe it as possessed of all possible photographic merits.

INCIDENTALS.

The State election in Vermont takes place to-day. The Republican ticket is: For Governor, Peter T. Washburn; for Lieutenant-Governor, George W. Hendee; for Treasurer, John A. Page. The Democratic ticket is: For Governor, Homer W. Heaton; for Lieutenant-Governor, Morillo Noyes; for Treasurer, John M. Weeks.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts decided on Friday that a non-resident stockholder in a bank in that State is liable to taxation there. The case was that of the Providence Institution for Savings, and the question involved was the constitutionality of the act of the Massachusetts Legislature.

The Georgia Democratic papers are again making inquiries respecting their Congressmen—whether the members of the last Congress hold over or not, whether a new election should be held this Fall or not, &c., &c. And no one answers.

The Nashville *Press & Times* calls upon the Press of Tennessee to join, without distinction of party, in urging the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. It says that the amendment can affect Northern States only; that Tennessee has adopted colored suffrage of her own accord, and that she has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the ratification.

The Coliseum must be taken down by the last of October. Boston proposes to get rid of the elephant by giving three gift concerts, with tickets at a dollar, the building to be the highest prize. The lumber is valued at $15,000.

Iowa has recently taken its census, and returns from all but five counties show a population of 1,011,652. During the past two years 20,000 dwellings have been erected in the State.

A correspondent in New-Mexico remarks that he thinks the Republican candidate for delegate to Congress has a decided advantage over his Democratic opponent, because he speaks English well.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that General Canby's proclamation relative to the election in Virginia is in course of preparation, but may be delayed until the close of next week by an unsettled point which is now under consideration.

Hon. Thomas C. Slaughter, of Harrison County, Ind., has been appointed by Governor Baker agent of the State in this City, the appointment to take effect as soon as General Gresham qualifies as United States District Judge. The appointment is said to be an excellent one.

John Debree, who, after forty-three years' service as purser in the United States Navy, resigned, at the beginning of the war, to enter the rebel service, died in Norfolk, on Thursday last, aged 73 years. He was a native of New-Jersey.

The Governor's Council of New-Hampshire has formally invited the descendants of deceased Governors of the State to furnish portraits of those officers at their own expense for the Council Chamber.

The National Executive Committee of the colored laborers and mechanics have issued a call for the convention, to be held in Washington, on the first Monday in December. The call is general, and no one will be excluded who bears the credentials of honesty and industry.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says that fifty thousand head of cattle will be sent to the Northern markets from southwest Virginia during the coming season.

Announcement was made to the students of Amherst College on Friday morning that Professor Julius H. Seelye had written a letter declining the Presidency of the University of Michigan. The students were greatly pleased.

The Richmond *State Journal*, while indisposed to accede to the soundness of Mr. Hoar's view respecting the test oath, willingly accords to it the merit of honesty and sincerity; and is glad that the ingenuity of the Attorney-General has discovered an escape from the test oath which had not disclosed itself to its own invention and perception.

Ex-Governor Henry S. Foote has written a letter to a Nashville paper, complaining of a writer who, "in a manner decidedly cheerful and discourteous," commented upon a meeting recently held there, and alluded to himself and Governor Brown "in a manner not a little disrespectful and unkind." However, Mr. Foote says he has reached a period of life when any special sensitiveness in regard to anonymous newspaper attacks would be alike injudicious and unseemly; and he then proceeds to annihilate the correspondent in the manner peculiarly his own.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Eighteenth District Union Republican Association.

A regular meeting of the Eighteenth District Union Republican Association was held last evening, at No. 206 Lexington-avenue, Judge Kelly presiding.

Mr. Christopher Pullman, on behalf of a committee appointed to confer with the other organizations, relative to the Twenty-eighth-street Central Committee, reported that that Committee was fully organized. The Central Committee meets to-morrow (Wednesday) night, at Apollo Hall.

Seventy-five new members of the Association were elected.

Vacancies in the Executive Committee were filled by the appointment of the following: Wm. W. Stephenson, Henry A. Marwell, Randall Holden, Isaac Langan, Henry B. Cook, Wm. Patterson, and Thos. Mulholland.

Judge Kelly stated that the organization of this Association would be maintained notwithstanding the action of the Twenty-second-street Committee in ruling it out. It had been regularly organized ever since the Fremont campaign. The Association then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

The Belmont-Tweed Struggle—Reported Advices from Mr. Belmont.

It is currently reported in political circles that a dispatch has been received, by cable, from Mr. Belmont, concerning the effort now in progress to deprive him of his place as Chairman of the National Executive Committee. Mr. Belmont is reported to counsel his friends not to yield to the pressure, and says he expects to be back in New-York in time to checkmate the conspiracy, should it seek to take form and substance at the approaching State Convention.

Tammany Society.

Owing to the absence of the big Indians of Tammany from the City, the Society failed to get a quorum together last evening, and consequently had no organization and no meeting. Unless a special meeting be called the members will not assemble again until the first Monday in October.

Independent German Clubs of the Sixth Senatorial District.

The delegates of the Independent German clubs of the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, which are to play an important part in the ensuing political campaign, assembled last night at No. 114 Third-street. Twenty-six clubs were represented by over one hundred delegates. Mr. F. Ebbing called the meeting to order, Mr. F. Hess acting as Secretary pro tem. Mr. H. Kuhn was elected President, and Mr. B. Hundt Secretary. A set of by-laws and a platform were adopted. The latter pronounces the organization to be a minority of liberal and independent ideas, which aims to take a firm stand against political corruption, to favor the election of able and honorable men to office, and to support all movements for a reform of the public school system. A committee was then elected, and Mr. E. Hundt's residence, No. 41 First-avenue, was selected as a permanent place of meeting.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

Frightful Conflict Between Negroes and Whites at a Camp Meeting near Trenton, N. J.—One Negro Mortally Wounded, and One Colored Man and Two Whites Severely Injured.

During last week a camp meeting attended by persons of color, and held under the direction of colored clergymen, has been in session at Morrisville, Penn., on the west side of the Delaware River, and in the immediate vicinity of Trenton, N. J. The attendance of white men was quite large from the latter place, and on Sunday, the last day of the meeting, ten thousand persons were present upon the grounds.

During Sunday night, while the services were in progress, a quarrel broke out between a white man and a young colored man, the consequences of which were fatal in one case, and probably in another. The circumstances, which were ascertained by our reporter upon a visit to the grounds yesterday, were these:

Samuel Gaston, a young white man, a resident of Trenton, in company with several friends, was talking with some colored women in the rear of the tents, when a colored man named Chas. Brown, a Philadelphian, came up and joined in the conversation. At this moment the colored women were on the point of asking the white men to treat them to liquor. Gaston asked Brown why he did not treat the women. Brown replied angrily, and after a short dispute he struck Gaston in the face with his fist. Gaston retreated, but was followed by the colored man, who drew a dirk from a cane and attacked him. The white man then fired at his assailant, but the shot took no effect. Brown struck again with his long knife and Gaston again fired. This time the ball hit Wm. S. Anthony, a Trentonian, who stood near, wounding him severely in the thigh. The negro made another desperate plunge at Gaston, the knife piercing the latter's side. Gaston staggered and fell, and his antagonist rushed upon him again. The latter was met, however, with a shot more effective than the previous ones. The ball entered his head and he fell to the ground insensible; falling, another shot entered his breast. In the meantime, while the fight between Gaston and Brown was in progress, a general fight broke out among the rowdy colored men and rowdy whites, who were near the spot. It was of short duration, however, for when Brown fell, and it became evident that a murder had been committed, the crowd of combatants dispersed. In the *melée* James Latten, a white man, living in Camden, N. J., was cut on the head with a stone, the wound being so serious that he was reported yesterday to be dying at the farm-house to which he was taken.

At the time when Gaston's shot brought his colored assailant down, Gaston himself sprang from the ground and made off through the woods. A party started in pursuit, but they seemed to have taken the wrong track, for they took the line of pursuit in the country to the westward, while Gaston returned at once to Trenton. At an early hour yesterday morning he called at the house of the Mayor, bleeding profusely and scarcely able to walk, and offered to give himself up. The Mayor, who did not see his visitor and was not informed of his physical condition, told him that no complaint had been made against him. Upon this Gaston ran away, and he had not at last accounts been overtaken, although the Trenton officers and constables from the Pennsylvania side were after him yesterday.

After the scenes which have been narrated had transpired, a great excitement prevailed among the colored people assembled on the grounds. They drove away all outsiders with clubs and stones. A white man named William Shepherd, who seemed to befriend the colored victim, Brown, and was trying to bring him back to sensibility, was set upon by a gang of colored men and beaten severely. Henry White, a colored man, who was refractory and refused to leave the grounds, was also injured by the assailants. He bears a severe cut upon the head and another upon the shoulder, the latter having been made, doubtless, with a knife. White can give no intelligible account of the assault upon him. He is very low, and his recovery, it is stated, is extremely doubtful.

There had been no arrests made yesterday afternoon, the ground upon which this series of murderous assaults were made having been so near the boundary line of the two States that those who were engaged in the affrays readily escaped across the border into New-Jersey, where they could not be so easily detected and captured. The authorities of Pennsylvania are investigating the case, and officers are on the hunt for the participators in the affrays. Brown's death seems to be a foregone conclusion.

Probable Murder of a German in Third-Street.

Coroner Flynn was notified yesterday that Joseph Friedlander, a native of Germany, aged 47, and the proprietor of a vinegar manufactory at No. 200 Third-street, was then in a critical condition from the effects of injuries alleged to have been inflicted by an unknown man and woman, who beat him over the head with the cover of milk cans. The patient has been under the care of a physician for several days, and is said to be in a dangerous condition. The Coroner will make the necessary investigation.

The Work on the New Post Office.

Yesterday a large quantity of concrete was stored within the new Post Office inclosure, but the foundation will not be laid until three or four days hence. The mortar to be used in the work is to be mixed in the basin of the old fountain, which has been cleared for that purpose.

The Church Union.

Last week the *Church Union* newspaper, with which the public has been more or less familiar for some years past, was issued in sixteen-page form, neat, compact and full of good matter, with the imprint of Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co., who are the recognized publishers of Mr. Beecher, issuing regularly his *Sermons* and *Lecture-Room Talks*, and having in hand his coming great work, *The Life of Jesus, the Christ*. They advertise all these works as in one way and another to be combined with the paper; promise "frequent editorial and contributed articles" from Mr. Beecher for the present, and hint at his "more constant and direct association with its columns in the not distant future." If this means that Henry Ward Beecher intends, as soon as his present labors on his book are over, to take hold of the *Church Union* as its editor, and it is believed it does, the importance of the new combination is evident, and its interest to the reading public great great. If he puts his strength into this already living and thriving weekly journal, the *Church Union* will take a very wide popular sweep, and be one of the powers in this land of readers and thinkers.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 6—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¼ for both money and account. American Securities open dull at the following quotations: United States Five-Twenties, 1862, old, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82¼; Illinois Central, 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens dull.

LONDON, Sept. 6—11:15 A. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83. Stocks dull.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—11:15 A. M.—COTTON—The market is dull. Middling Uplands, 13⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 13¼d.@13⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, Sept. 6—1 P. M.—American Securities are quoted as follows: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¼; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82; United States Ten-forties, coupon, 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—1:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market is flat, and prices have declined a fraction. Middling Uplands, 13⅛d.@13¼d.; Middling Orleans, 13¼d.

LONDON, Sept. 6—1:15 P. M.—American Securities quiet. Stocks quiet. Erie, 22¼; Illinois, 94.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—1:15 P. M.—COTTON—The market is flat.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 102s. 6d. ₩ tierce, of 304 lbs., for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 76s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

PARIS, Sept. 6—3 P. M.—The Bourse opens excited. Rentes, 73f. 20c.

HAVRE, Sept. 6—3 P. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 6—3:30 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 88¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Sept. 6—4:30 P. M.—The Bourse is declining and dull. Rentes, [illegible].

LONDON, Sept. 6—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for both money and the account. American Securities closed flat. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83¼; 1865, old, 83¼; 1867, 81⅞. Stocks dull; Erie, 22¼; Illinois, 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed flat. Middling Uplands, 13⅛d.@13¼d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅜d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat 11s. 2d. ₩ cental for California White and 10s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 24s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 30s. 3d. ₩ quarter for European.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Refined Petroleum flat and unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—United States Bonds are off ⅛ per cent.; 1862s, 83; 1865s, old, 81¾; 1867s, 82. Erie Railway shares, 22¼.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The Bourse closes firmer, but excited; Rentes 73f. 15c.

HAVRE, Sept. 6.—Cotton closes quiet for both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Sept. 6.—Petroleum is quiet at 53½f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 6—Evening.—American Bonds are firm; Five-twenties of 1862 closed at 88.

PARIS, Sept. 6—Evening.—The Bourse closed firmer. Rentes advanced to 73f. 25c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The supply of CATTLE is fully 4,500 head, 2,500 more than last week. The market opened with a very little vitality, though the average quality of those offered was inferior to that of last week. There are some superior droves from Kentucky. There is no improvement in the price of Cattle; [illegible] Ohio 8¼c., but the most sold below these figures and some down to 6c. The supply of MILCH COWS is short of last week, but the demand is moderate; Common are quoted at [illegible]; Medium, [illegible], and Extra, [illegible]. The running SHEEP are much inferior to those of last week, while LAMBS are about the same. Lambs have advanced ¼c.@½c., while there is no change in Sheep. The market for HOGS, with an increased supply, rules dull; Michigan, 9¾c.@10c.; New-York, 9¾c.@10c.; Illinois, 9¾c.@10¼c. The market for WHEAT is very dull; Amber are held at $1 [illegible]; No. 2 White, $1 [illegible]; and No. 1 do., $1 [illegible]. CORN is quiet; Western Mixed in car lots held at $1 12. For sixed-rowed BARLEY there is some inquiry at $1 25. OATS are steady but quiet at 68c. for Western, and 70c. for State in lots.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—FLOUR quiet but firm at $6 75@$7 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet and easier; No. 2, $1 29½@$1 30¼; in the afternoon sales were made at $1 28½ seller September. CORN easier and lower; No. 2, 97c.; in the afternoon No. 2 was sold at 93½c., seller September. OATS firmer at 45c.@45¼c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 94c. for No. 2. BARLEY active, excited and higher on No. 2, and sales were made at $1 20@$1 30 seller all the month. HIGHWINES firm; buyers and sellers are apart; sales of New at $1 09@$1 09½, and Old at $1 07. PROVISIONS active. PORK firmer at $32 50@$33 25. LARD nominal at 18½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13½c.@13¾c. CATTLE dull and nominal at $4 25@$4 87½ for Cows, and $7 25@$7 60 for good to choice. Live HOGS quiet and firm at $8 40@$9 00 for common and $9 50@$9 75 for good to choice. FREIGHTS quiet but higher at 9½c. on Corn and 7c. on Wheat, to Buffalo. RECEIPTS for two days—5,500 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 233,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats, 4,300 bushels Rye, 2,400 bushels Barley, 1,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,300 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 172,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 4,800 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—TOBACCO firm. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT heavy; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 15@$1 18; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 20@$1 27; Choice Red, $1 32; No. 1 White, $1 27@$1 30; Choice, $1 37½@$1 40. CORN—Low grades are dull, but best qualities are firm; Mixed in sacks, 87c.@87½c.; Choice Yellow, 91c.; Fair to Fancy White, 90c.@95c. OATS—Low grades 48c.@50c. for Mixed in sacks, and 50c.@55c. for White. RYE firm; Fair to Good, 77½c.@82½c.; Prime, 85c. BARLEY quiet; Good Spring, $1 25; Choice Fall, $1 25. WHISKY dull at $1 09@$1 10. PORK dull at $32 75@$33; Dry-salted Shoulders, 14¼c.@14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18c. BACON steady; Loose Shoulders, 14¾c.; Packed Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD dull; Choice Tierce, 19¼c. CATTLE, $2 25@$4 00 for Inferior to Prime; Choice, nominal at $6 50@$7 00. Live HOGS steady at $8 50@$9 00 for Good to Choice; $9 00@$9 75 for Stock. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—FLOUR dull; sales 300 bbls. City Ground, at $6@$6 for White; $6 75@$7 25 for Amber; $5 50@$7 25 for Spring. RYE FLOUR—sales 25 bbls., at $5 75. WHEAT neglected; Spring and Winter entirely nominal. CORN very dull and drooping; small parcels selling at 95c.@98c., according to condition. OATS dull; boat loads New No. 2 Western offered at 58c.; no bids; car lots selling at 54c. RYE dull; sales 1 car Western at $1 13. BARLEY nominal. PORK dull and steady at $34. LARD steady and dull at 19c.@19½c. HIGHWINES dull and nominal at $1 09@$1 10, according to quality. FREIGHTS quiet—Wheat, 15½c.; Corn, 13½c.; Oats, 8c. to New-York. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 120,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 220,000 bushels; Corn, 84,000 bushels; Oats, 65,000 bushels; Rye, 18,200 bushels.

OSWEGO, Sept. 6.—FLOUR is in good demand and market steady; sales 2,100 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75@$8 for White; $8 25@$8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet but unchanged; sales 6,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 45; No. 1 do. held at $1 55. CORN held at $1 05 for No. 1. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ₩ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25, and Middles, $30@$32 ₩ ton. Canal FREIGHTS unsettled; carriers are asking 11c. on Wheat to New-York; shippers offer 10½c.; Lumber, $4 75 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 85c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—70,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 6,100 bushels Rye and 2,531,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—74,600 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn and 2,579,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—COTTON moves slowly; stock scarce; Middling Uplands, 35½c.; Middling Gulf, 36½c. QUERCITRON BARK—No. 1 at $36. FLOUR inactive; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $5 62½@$6; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 75@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$7 25; Ohio do., $7@$8; Fancy, $8 25@$9 50. WHEAT in limited request; Red, $1 50@$1 55. RYE unchanged. CORN steady; Yellow, $1 19@$1 20; Mixed Western, $1 17@$1 18. OATS dull; New State and Western, 54c.@60c. COFFEE—Small supply; Rio, 14c.@17½c., gold; Laguayra, 17¼c.@17¾c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES—Small business. Mess PORK, $33 50@$33 75. LARD, 19½c.@19¾c. PETROLEUM closed; Crude, 22½c.; Refined, 31½c. WHISKY dull and lower; iron-bound, $1 20.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 34c.@34½c. FLOUR dull and weak; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8 25@$10 50; Western Superfine, $6@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $7 50@$8 25. WHEAT dull, receipts large; Prime to Choice Red, $1 50@$1 60. CORN firm for Prime; $1 19@$1 20 for White. OATS dull at 56c.@60c. RYE dull at $1 10@$1 15. Mess PORK quiet at $34 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 19½c.; Clear Rib, 20c.; Shoulders, 15½c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD quiet at 20c.@20½c. WHISKY firm at $1 19@$1 12.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—FLOUR dull; Family, $6 25. WHEAT dull and lower at $1 25@$1 27 for Red, and $1 35@$1 40 for White. CORN quiet but firm at $1@$1 02. OATS steady but unchanged. RYE in moderate demand at $1. WHISKY dull; sales at $1 06; $1 05 was the best offer later. PORK dull and held at $32 75@$33; there was no demand. LARD dull and nominal at 19½c. Bulk SHOULDERS are in demand; sales 90,000 lbs. at 13¾c.; held at 14c. later; Sides held at 16½c.; no sales. BACON quiet and unchanged. MONEY close. EXCHANGE steady.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5@$5 25. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 15; White, $1 25. CORN firm; in bulk, 95c.@98½c. OATS firm at 45c.@50c. RYE, 90c.@95c. BARLEY, $1 15@$1 25. TOBACCO firm; sales 60 hhds. at $7 for Lugs, and $22 50 for manufacturing Leaf. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $34. BACON—Shoulders, 16c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 19½c.@19¾c. LARD, 20c. HAMS—Fancy Sugar-cured, 23½c.@25½c.; Plain do., 22½c. WHISKY, $1 10.

TOLEDO, Sept. 6.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Red, $1 39; No. 2 Red, $1 29¼. CORN quiet at 95c. for No. 1, and 93c.@93c. for No. 2. OATS advancing; sales of No. 1 at 54c., and No. 2 at 49c. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 41 for No. 1, and $1 30 for No. 2. OATS dull at 42½c. for No. 2. CORN dull and nominal. RYE steady at 90c. for No. 1. BARLEY firm at $1 10@$1 40 for inferior to prime. Grain FREIGHTS firm at 7c. to Buffalo, and 12½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—18,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—BEEVES in demand and prices firmer; sales 1,800 head, at 9½c.@9¾c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 7c.@8½c. for fair to good; 5c.@6½c. ₩ lb., gross, for common. SHEEP in fair demand; sales 10,000 head at 4½c.@6c. ₩ lb., gross. HOGS in demand at full prices; sales 3,000 head at $13@$13 50 for slop-fed; $14@$14 50 ₩ cwt., net, for corn-fed.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 6.—COTTON active; sales 50 bales; Middling, 33c.; Low, 32c.; receipts, 400 bales; exports, none. FLOUR, $5 50@$8. CORN, 90½c. OATS, 65c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 16½c.; Sides, 19½c.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—WHEAT steady and unchanged. CORN dull and nominally unchanged. OATS quiet; No. 1 held at 50c. RYE quiet; No. 1 held at $1 03@$1 05; No. 2 at 90c.@95c. BARLEY nominal.

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—FLOUR quiet at $7@$8. Choice No. 1 White WHEAT, $1 40; Regular, $1 32; Amber, $1 32.

MOBILE, Sept. 6.—COTTON—Sales 150 bales; market closed firm; Low Middlings, 30. Receipts, 143 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 6.—COTTON easier; offering stock 250 bales. RECEIPTS—312 bales. Sales, 100 bales. Middlings, 32½c.@33¼c.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 6.—COTTON steady, but closed quiet. Sales, 100 bales. Middlings, 32½c.@33c. RECEIPTS—31 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 6.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 38½c. ROSIN steady at $1 60@$5. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 50@$3. TAR unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 6.—COTTON firm. Sales, 182 bales. Middlings, 31c. RECEIPTS—156 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 110; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30½; Reading Railroad, 48⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¼; Gold, 134¼.

MILHAU'S COD-LIVER OIL, GOLDEN BRAND, unsurpassed by any yet produced. Cod-Liver Oil with hypophosphite of lime a great improvement.
J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.
—Advertisement.

Approved by the IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OF PARIS, and other medical and scientific bodies—HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.—Advertisement.

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—Advertisement.

GENT'S HATS—Elegant Fall styles at VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.—Advertisement.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

CABLE TELEGRAMS: Latest Telegraphic News from all Parts of the World.

PRUSSIA: The Huss Anniversary; Celebration in Prague; Races at Baden-Baden.

SPAIN: Movements of Queen Christina; Who Shall be King; The Claims of the Duke of Genoa.

CHINA: Prince Kung's Dispatch to Minister Burlingame.

MEXICO: Particulars of the Conspiracy in the City of Mexico; Suppression of an Indian Revolt.

Washington Advices.

THE TENNESSEE SITUATION: Internal Revenue Matters; The Old Postage Stamps; The New-York Custom-house.

Local Intelligence.

REVENUE ARRESTS: Raid on Lager-beer Breweries and Saloons.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE: Meeting of the Suffrage Association; A Protest drawn up.

THE WORKINGMEN'S UNION: The Labor Congress Construed; Addresses of Delegates, &c.

THE PLATE PRINTERS' STRIKE: A Compromise Effected; Fractional Currency now Forthcoming.

THE HUMBOLDT FESTIVAL: When it is to take Place and what is to be Done.

General News.

PRINCE ARTHUR: Description of his Tour.

SOLAR HEAT: Remarkable Letter from Captain Ericsson; Does Solar Heat Retard the Earth's Motion.

POLITICS: The Platform in Ohio; Senator Sprague's Letters; Mr. Delevan's Position on the Gag Question; Address of the Republican Committee in Mississippi; Seeking Office.

THE PHILADELPHIA MURDER: A Tragedy in Fairmount Park; A Man Shot from Revenge.

MARINE DISASTER: Burning of the Propeller Buckeye; Statements of the Officers; Three Lives Said to be Lost.

THE NATION'S DEAD: Dedication of Monument at Salem.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND: Personal Reminiscences of a Distinguished Physician and Traveler.

CAPE BRETON: The Proposed Breakwater.

Editorial Comments.

The Test Oath in Reconstruction; Turmoil in Tennessee; The Virginia Question Settled; Policy of Desperation; Who are Bankers and Brokers; Redemption of Greenbacks.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

It may be had at the counter of the Publication Office in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A.—Ladies' Hair Examined and Treated carefully by Dr. GRANDJEAN. Useful advice for gray hair and baldness. Astor-place.

MARRIED.

DRURY—KEESE.—In Chicago, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, by Rev. James Demarest, Jr., Rev. JOHN B. DRURY, of Ghent, N. Y., to HENRIETTA W., daughter of John M. Keese, of Chicago.

DIED.

COOKE.—At Nassau, N. P., on Sunday, Aug. 22, CAROLINE A. COOKE, daughter of the late Manuel Arson, and wife of John F. Cooke, of Williamsburg, L. I.

FOWLER.—At Franklin Furnace, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 4, HENRIETTA LAURA, relict of the late Colonel Samuel Fowler, in the 49th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FINLAY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 6, HARRY ROBERT, only son of James R. and Gussie Finlay, aged 6 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 40 17th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MERRY.—At Edgewater, Staten Island, on Monday, Sept. 6, Captain WM. H. MERRY, aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Church, New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MILLS.—At Morristown, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 30, JEANIE, and on Monday, Sept. 6, 1869, GERTRUDE, children of Alfred and Catharine E. Mills.

McCOLLICK.—On Saturday, Sept. 4, at the residence of her brother, Lowville, N. Y., Miss JANE McCOLLICK, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 49 Prospect-st., Jersey City.

OTIS.—On Friday, Sept. 3, in this City, JAMES W. OTIS, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral from his residence, No. 14 West 12th-st., on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock.

SEARS.—At Fort Hamilton, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 6, CHARLES E. SEARS, in his 33d year.

Funeral services in St. John's Church, Fort Hamilton, on Thursday, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends are invited without further notice.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly, at Rutherford Park, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 5, J. LOUIS WILLIAMS, aged 12 years, 7 months and 10 days.

WEBSTER.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 31, at his residence in Litchfield, Conn., EDWIN BELDEN WEBSTER, in the 6th year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE GOLD WATCHES

Of all descriptions, for ladies and gentlemen, Forty, Fifty and Sixty to Three Hundred Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

OPERA GLASSES

Of all kinds, of our own importation, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED

In the best manner, by first-class workmen. G. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS

Of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EARRINGS AND PINS

Of all descriptions, Etruscan, Carbuncle, Garnet, Cameo, Jet, Onyx, Whitby Jet, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS

Of all descriptions, for ladies and gentlemen, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FRENCH JEWELRY,

EARRINGS and PINS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES, LOCKETS, &c., of our own importation, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS, PARIS FANS.

New styles of our own importation just received by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS from $30 to $40, for in or out-door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide them. Having no use of the hands, any child of 5 years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., N. Y.

THE GENTLEMEN WHO WITNESSED the accident on one of the 4th-av. cars, near 36th-st. ferry, East River, on the 21st ult., by which a gentleman had his arm broken, will confer a favor on the sufferer by sending his address to No. 80 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, on TUESDAY, Sept. 7, 1869, will close at this office at 12 o'clock M., and the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:40 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 4:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:30 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

A.—U. S. FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—A same as supplied to the N. Y. Fire Department. Always ready for instant use. No building safe without it. Beware of worthless inventions. U. S. Fire Extinguisher Co., No. 8 Dey-st., N. Y.

AN EXPERIENCED SHORT-HAND writer is open to an engagement as confidential clerk or otherwise to a professional gentleman, a corporation or a commercial establishment. Address R., Box No. 144 Times Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE AND LOVE

In Paris and New-York never had a bolder, truer, more impressive delineation than is presented by the noted author in his CENTAURINE, QUEEN OF THE RING! a romance of two cities, running through the beautiful columns of the ILLUMINATED WESTERN WORLD.

CENTAURINE is a wonderful creation—a child-woman—whose remarkable beauty and splendid talents render her not only the star of the arena, but the PEOPLE'S DARLING.

The story of this girl's life is intensified by her relations to a stranger, a man of noble lineage, who, though unknown, yet is all the world to her. How her destiny—how, it is the purpose of this exquisite romance to tell.

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FESTIVAL WALTZ—("WINE, WOMEN and Song,") Strauss, 75c.; "Sounds from the Vienna Woods," waltz, 75c.; Telegram Waltz, 75c.; the "Beautiful Blue Danube Waltz," for four hands, $1; "Qui Vive Galop," four hands, $1 25. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK.

Bayard-st., s. s., 200.5 ft. w. of Bowery, 24.2x98.2 [illegible]
Broome-st., s. e. corner of Norfolk st., 25x51.7 [illegible]
West Houston-st., No. 20, 25x105 [illegible]
26th-st., s. s., lot No. 65, Cornelius Bay's map [illegible]
27th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x98.9 [illegible]
28th-st., s. s., 71½ ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.4 [illegible]
112th-st., n. s., 245 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.11 [illegible]
129th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 40x100 [illegible]

Leases Recorded.

Chatham-st., No. 113, 4 years and 3 months, per year [illegible]
Chatham-st., No. 112, 3 years and 7 months, per year [illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bainbridge-st., s. s., 205.7 ft. e. of Hopkinson-av., 60x100 [illegible]
Bleecker-st., s. s., 103.2 ft. w. of Wythe-av., [illegible]
Dean-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Hudson-av., [illegible]
Dean-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Ralph-av., [illegible]
Hickory-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100 [illegible]
Hancock-st., s. s., 287.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., [illegible]
[illegible]
Prospect-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Gold-st., [illegible]
Ryerson-st., w. s., 444 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100 [illegible]
Smith-st., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Warren-st., [illegible]
Schermerhorn-st., [illegible] of Hoyt-st., 1x100 [illegible]
Kosciusko-st., [illegible] of Yates-av., [illegible]
President-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Court-st., [illegible]
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 360 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., [illegible]
Union-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of Buffalo-av., [illegible]
Union-st., n. s., 208 ft. e. of Smith-st., 50x80 [illegible]
Willoughby-st., s. s., 148.3 ft. w. of Gold-st., 20x100 [illegible]
South 9th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Union-av., [illegible]
19th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th-av., [illegible]
Tompkins-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Van Buren-st., [illegible]
Lot Nos. [illegible], T. H. Poppleton's map [illegible]

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Main-st., n. s., lots Nos. 16 and 18, map of property at Dobbs' Ferry, 100x150 [illegible]
Smith-st., e. s., adjoining Wm. Hamill's, [illegible]

Morrisania.

168th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of St. Ann's-av., [illegible]

Newcastle.

Mount Kisco to Sing Sing road, J. W. Lyon's, 80 acres [illegible]

Ossining.

Ellis-place, n. s., adjoining Sarah Bards, indefinite plot [illegible]
Albany Post road, e. s., [illegible] Margaret's-place, 100x200 [illegible]
St. Margaret's-place, n. s., 135 ft. from Post road, 50x100 [illegible]
Ward-av., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Post road, 50x50 [illegible]
Ward-av. and St. Margaret's-place, corner of, 50x75 [illegible]
St. Margaret's-place, n. s., 250 ft. e. of Post road, 100x100 [illegible]
Ward-av., n. s., 310 ft. from Post road, 25x95 [illegible]
St. Margaret's-place and Post road, corner of, 50x50 [illegible]
Ward-av., s. s., 248 ft. e. of Post road, [illegible]

West Farms.

[illegible]-av., s. w. s., lots Nos. 9 to 12, inclusive, South Belmont, 100x200 [illegible]
Fordham to West Farms road, s. w. s., lots Nos. 95 and 96, South Belmont, 55x115 [illegible]

Yonkers.

Webster-av., s. w. s., 150 ft. n. w. of Brook-st., 60x100 [illegible]
Webster-av., s. w. s., [illegible] of Walnut-st., 42x101 [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

Millburn.

Indefinite plot, 3-100 acre [illegible]

Orange.

Centre-st., w. s., 231 ft. n. of Main-st., 29 ft. front [illegible]
Central-place, w. s., indefinite, 50x110 [illegible]

East Orange.

Central-av. and Evergreen-place, n. w. corner, 200 ft. front [illegible]

Jersey City.

Grove-st., e. s., 90 ft. n. of North 5th-st., [illegible] (deed 1867) [illegible]
Grove-st., e. s., 90 ft. n. of North 6th-st., [illegible] (deed 1869) [illegible]
North 1st-st., s. s., 45 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., [illegible]
Lots Nos. 5 and 6, block No. 249, Cole's estate, 25x98 [illegible]

West Hoboken.

Grand-av., e. s., lot No. 1, plot D2, map Gillies' property, 25x100 [illegible]
Lots Nos. 17 and 19, plot D7, map Gillies' property, 25x100 [illegible]
Lots Nos. 35 and 36, plot D7, map Gillies' property, 50x100 [illegible]

North Bergen.

Newkirk-st., s. s., lot No. 490, H. F. Mancken's map, 25x100 [illegible]
Lot No. 22, H. F. Mancken's map, 25x100 [illegible]

Bayonne.

Oakland-av., e. s., lots Nos. 1 and 2, plot 2, block 3, map of Bramhall's property, 50x100 [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF BUSINESS property.
FOR SALE—Dwelling-houses eligibly located on 5th, Madison and Park avs., and on most of the side streets above 14th-st.
TO RENT—Furnished houses until May next, or longer, to private families. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME ENGLISH basement house, No. 41 West 33th-st., with or without the furniture; has a two-story extension the whole depth of the lot; the house is admirably adapted for a professional man, or for business purposes, where a private house is desirable in a fine neighborhood. J. P. PIERSON, No. 11 Wall-st., or S. W. BENEDICT, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, four first-class four-story brown-stone houses, on the north side of 49th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av.; houses 20.10x56, lot 20.10x100.5; very superior; parlors, stairs and front basement all hardwood; will be sold cheap. Inquire on the premises or of the owner, JOHN G. SARES, No. 123 West 49th-st.

BROADWAY.—BANKING-HOUSE FOR SALE—On Broadway, below Maiden-lane, a large and perfectly improved property, ready for immediate occupation; large vaults; suitable for a large banking-house. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house and furniture No. 222 West 58th-st., near the Park, and in perfect order; will be sold low and terms made easy. Apply to owner on the premises.

HOUSES, NEW, FOR SALE.—5 ON Lexington-av., 20x55 feet; 2, 16.8x57 feet, handsome, near Broadway; $23,500 each. Apply to A. REEBE & SON, No. 75 Cedar-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN 13th, 12th, 15th, 26th, 30th, 48th sts., and 5th-av., and houses on Washington Heights. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—A FINE STABLE, No. 145 West 25th-st. Apply to C. J. & F. W. COGGILL, No. 4 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE, A LARGE house containing 12 rooms, with stable, coach-house, &c., beautifully situated on 7th-st., five minutes' walk from the station, over a plank road, and standing on one acre of land. The ornamental and shade trees are well grown, and there are flower and kitchen gardens. Apply to JOHN MAYER, No. 25 Washington-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND SEVEN ACRES of land, beautifully located on the Shrewsbury River, at the Highlands, and commanding a magnificent view of the Atlantic Ocean; it is located immediately adjoining Thompson's Landing, and possesses extensive water frontage. Address HIGHLANDS, Box No. 129 Times Office, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HANDSOME COTtage, furnished or not; 1½ acres beautiful land; plenty of fruit and vegetables; five minutes' walk from depot on New Jersey Railroad, one hour from City; price, $9,000 furnished, $7,000 unfurnished. LANE & ROBINSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

THE SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 442 Broome-st., New-York, have for sale desirable farms and houses in all parts of the South; all sizes, all prices. Also, large tracts, specially suited for colonizing, on liberal terms. Full particulars on application.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT OR LEASE FOR THREE years, at Yonkers, the residence of the subscriber, house brick, with fifteen rooms and every convenience therein; stables, carriage-house and large garden stocked with the greatest abundance and variety of fruit. Apply on the premises to JAMES C. BELL.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE for sale, or would be rented furnished for the Winter at a reasonable rate; location, 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to SYPHER & CO., No. 557 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the elegant four-story brown-stone houses Nos. 788 and 790 Lexington-av.; will be rented low to responsible parties. HENRY A. SMITH, 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, $800 PER ANNUM—House at Orange, near the Junction Depot. Apply to S. R. BLACKWELL, No. 128 2d-av., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 38 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. [illegible], Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.
Positive sale by order of James A. Williamson, Esq., of

[illegible] BUILDING LOTS, AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., ON THURSDAY, Sept. 16, At 1 P. M., on the premises.

These lots are well located, five minutes' walk from the station, on Avenues U and V, and 4th and 5th sts., and in the midst of improvements.
Terms unusually easy. Ten per cent. on the day of sale and $10 a month thereafter; or $30 a quarter, with interest, on deferred payments.
Bergen Point is but twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, with sixty trains daily, running at all hours of the day and night.
Sale absolute.
Every man can save $10 a month from his wages and salary, and own a desirable lot in a good location.
No better savings bank can be found for the poor man.
Special trains from the foot of Liberty-st. at 12½ P. M. Maps and passes will be in readiness at the office of the auctioneers seven days before the sale.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, TUESDAY, Sept. 14, At 12 o'clock, on the premises, SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN. Positive sale of the MAGNIFICENT ESTATE Of the late Moses Rogers, CONSISTING OF 200 ACRES OF GROUND, Subdivided into 250 VILLA PLOTS, Of about three acres each.

This SPLENDID PROPERTY, crowned with verdure, and jutting boldly into Long Island Sound, is without exception the most desirable locality for villa residences in the vicinity of New-York. Fifty years ago Dr. Dwight, after traversing over a large portion of our national territory, wrote this eloquent description of Shippan Point: Shippan, the property of Moses Rogers, Esq., is an elegant and fertile piece of ground; the surface slopes in every direction, and is encircled by a collection of exquisite scenery. The Sound, and Long Island beyond it, with a gracefully-indented shore, are directly in front, and both stretch westward to a vast distance, and seaward till the eye is lost. On each side, also, lies a harbor bounded by handsome points. A train of groves and bushy islands peculiarly pleasing in themselves, increase by their interruptions, the beauty of the waters. The farm itself is a delightful object, with its fields neatly inclosed, its orchards and its groves. "Here Mr. Rogers has formed an avenue a mile in length, reaching to the water's edge. At the same time he has planted on the grounds surrounding his house, almost all the forest trees which are indigenous to this country. To this he has united plantations of fruit trees, a rich garden and other interesting objects, so combined as to make this one of the pleasantest retreats in the United States."

EVERY FOOT OF SHIPPAN is eligible for building sites. Hundreds of men are now engaged on Promenades and Carriage Roads under an efficient landscape gardener. The steamboat dock is nearly built, and the excavation for a large and elegant hotel to be erected forthwith has been commenced. With the knowledge that a costly Union Depot is speedily to be erected on 4th-av., between 42d and 45th sts., the belief that another year will witness the passage by the Connecticut Legislature of an act incorporating the new parallel railroad, between Derby and New-York, via Stamford; the certainty that the trip either above or underground, between the Battery and Harlem River, will at no distant day be made in twenty minutes—whereby Stamford will become literally a suburb of New-York—and in view of the facts previously stated herein, it unhesitatingly believes those who desire to escape the turmoil and costly expense of city life, and, at the same time, would enjoy its ease, comfort and refined society, to visit Shippan.

The fast and commodious steamer THOMAS COLLYER, which has been chartered exclusively to convey invited guests to the ground, will leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 9:30 o'clock, and foot of 8th-st., East River, at 10 o'clock, on the morning of sale.
GRAFULLA'S UNRIVALED SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND will furnish the music.
THE COLLATION will be under the direction of WM. H. WEEKS, Esq., the accomplished Caterer.
CARDS OF INVITATION will be mailed to persons well known to the owner and auctioneers.
Should the weather be unfavorable, the sale will take place on the first fair day.
For PAMPHLETS AND MAPS apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., or G. SPAULDING, Esq., at the Depot, Stamford, Conn.

TUESDAY, Sept 21, At 11:30 o'clock, on the premises, GREAT NECK, L. I. POSITIVE SALE of the MAGNIFICENT ESTATE, Formerly belonging to the Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD, Which has been subdivided into 500 VILLA PLOTS.
Full particulars hereafter.
Maps and free tickets will be ready in a few days at the auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-st.

THURSDAY, Sept. 23, At 12 o'clock, on the premises, RAHWAY, N. J., 500 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS.
Particulars hereafter.
Maps and free tickets Sept. 13, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—BY E. F. RAYMOND, Sheriff Real Estate Auctioneer, office No. 30 Pine-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of James O'Brien, Esq., Sheriff, three lots of land, with the improvements, south side 11th-st., 71 feet 7½ inches in East Dry Dock-st., known as the Dry Dock Iron Works. Map and particulars at the office of the auctioneer.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, a three or four-story furnished house in a respectable private neighborhood; furniture need not be expensive and showy, but must be complete and in good order; occupation from the 1st of October or November; highest references will be given. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE—WITH A VIEW TO a purchase, a place of from fifteen to fifty acres, within one hundred miles of the City; the house and outbuildings must be commodious and in good order, land good, and with a water front or view; possession desired Oct. 1, 1869. Address, with full particulars, THOS. LORD, Jr., No. 30 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE BEtween 34th and 49th sts., 5th and 6th avs. Address G., Box No. 2,494 Post Office, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, HOUSTON, CORNER GREENE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1869.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the United States Engineer Office, at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, N. Y., THREE HORSES, For account of United States Government. Terms cash.
The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous. JOHN NEWTON, Lieut.-Col. Eng's Bv't Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING.

After the plan of Abas Keri Nedabad, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.
It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. F. REISER, No. 462 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ALL SECRET DISEASES SPEEDILY and effectually cured by Dr. H. D. GRINDLE. All whose cases have been protracted or mismanaged are requested to call. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivaled in this country, unsurpassed in Europe. Office central yet retired, No. 120 West 13th-st., near 6th-av. Separate rooms for ladies.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restore the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 35 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 35 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS. —The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 TO $15,000—A RARE chance.—For sale, one of the most prominent and best stands for the business in the City; corner store; central location; 40-feet front; handsomely fitted up, inside and outside; sales all cash; business, teas, wines and groceries; store now doing a large trade; investigation courted. Address Box No. 5,000 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 263 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 263 Bowery.

FINANCIAL.

10-20 BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF

BONDS

OF

BUCHANAN COUNTY, STATE OF MISSOURI,

Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an election held for this purpose, under an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.

With the option of paying them after ten years, bearing TEN PER CENT. (10 per cent.) Interest, the legal rate in Missouri, payable on the 1st of July and January, at the BANK OF AMERICA, New-York.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Principal Payable in New-York.

The entire debt of Buchanan County, including the Bonds now offered for sale, is only $500,000, and is secured by a lien on the County property and individual property, both real estate and personal, of the citizens residing in the County, amounting by the taxable returns to $13,000,000, pledged to pay the Bonds now offered for sale, while the taxable wealth of the City of St. Joseph, which is the capital of Buchanan County, amounts to $12,000,000, making the combined wealth of the County and Capital City $25,000,000.

Price, 96 and Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, POSSESSING A SECURITY OF THE HIGHEST ORDER, AND WILL FURNISH SATISFACTORY INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.
TANNER & CO.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
E. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE UPON FAVORABLE TERMS

$200,000 City of Louisville Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October, at the

BANK OF AMERICA,

in this City.

A special tax has been levied to meet the interest on these Bonds, and the sinking fund of the city amounts to about $200,000 per annum.
The City of Louisville has always met its financial obligations promptly and regularly. Its present revenue from taxation alone is upward of $1,500,000. With its comparatively small debt, and the conservative policy which has always marked the management of its finances, these Bonds constitute one of the safest and most desirable investments now offered in this market.
The Bonds can be registered at the transfer agency, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, at the option of the holder.
Any further particulars can be had on application at our office.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., NO. 40 WALL-ST.

FIRST CLASS

TEN PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE.

Authorized by act of Legislature of Illinois, and issued by the township of Minonk, Woodford County, Ill., having twenty years to run. Interest and principal payable at the First National Bank, New-York.
Whole debt of the township (this loan) $50,000
Assessed value 375,000
Real valuation 1,500,000
We offer these Bonds as a safe and profitable investment. Further information furnished upon application.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.
Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

WATERTOWN, MADISON CITY, RACINE, KENOSHA, WISCONSIN, all COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS of WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS and other WESTERN STATES issued in aid of RAILROADS OR MUNICIPAL purposes, now in default of interest, wanted at fair rates, by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

AMERICAN EXPRESS, ADAMS EXPRESS, SCRIP DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES wanted. NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH STOCK for sale by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

CITY OF BROOKLYN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GOLD COIN BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER, N. Y., WATER WORKS COMPANY, FOR SALE AT EIGHTY PER CENT. FLAT. JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after Oct. 1, 1869, on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company,

OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $2,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.
These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already a sum nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.
The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.
It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.
It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.
It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.
Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	300	$12,800
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,361
Illinois Central	708	10,118

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated	$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:	
Operating expenses, 50 per cent.	$702,300
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent.	140,000
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000 — 908,300

Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses $496,300. Or over 15 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.
The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and can have, There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.
After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.
At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.
Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.
Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS.

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of
CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON, NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE TOWN OF PRINCETON, INDIANA, with ten per cent. of the principal payable annually, having ten years to run.
We have for sale a limited amount of these bonds, issued for school purposes, and constituting the entire indebtedness of the town, which we are authorized to sell at par. The liberal terms of these bonds and their undoubted security, render them a most desirable investment. JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, 30 Broadway.

UNITED STATES TREASURY. NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1869.
The Treasury will purchase during the present week as follows:
SEPT. 8—Two millions 5-20 bonds.
SEPT. 9—One million 5-20 bonds.
Particulars furnished on application at the Treasury.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 4, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of September instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year; also, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the act of the Legislature of Connecticut, passed at its recent session, authorizing the Company to increase its capital stock, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d of September, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 25 bonds, numbered as follows: [illegible] each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company, and the election of Directors, will be held in the City of New-York, at the office of Grant & Son, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	122	122¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	120¼	121
Coupon, 1881	122	122¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	120½	120¾
5-20 Regis., 1862	121¾	121¾	10-40 Regist'd	110½	111¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	122	122¼	10-40 Coupon	111¼	111½
5-20 Coupon, '64	121½	122¼	Gold	137½	137¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	122¼	122¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	110	110¾
Jan. and July	120½	120½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GOLD LOAN

OF

The Rochester, N. Y., Water Works Company, SIX PER CENT. BONDS

DUE 1889,

OF $1,000 EACH.

INTEREST MAY and NOVEMBER. Principal and Interest payable in Gold, at Union Trust Company, New-York.
We offer for sale

$400,000

of this loan at EIGHTY-TWO AND A HALF, and accrued interest in currency.
The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company for the protection of the bondholders, and the bonds are issued by them only upon the certificate of John C. Trautwine, C. E., appointed by the bondholders, approved by the Board of Directors, that the money has been actually expended upon the works. Pamphlets containing the reports of the Engineers W. Minor Roberts and J. C. Trautwine, upon the progress of the works; also copies of the acts granting this Company their charter to supply Rochester with water, furnished upon application. Upon the most moderate estimate the rental from the works, when completed, will be

$150,000

annually, double the amount required for interest upon the bonds. Having personally examined the works we can confidently recommend this loan to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY, NO. 11 WALL-ST.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

35 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BANK LOCKS, AGAIN. A CARD FROM WM. F. ENSIGN. TO THE PUBLIC.
In the Tribune, of the 26th ult., James Sargent, of Rochester, challenged any one to pick his so-called "burglar-proof lock." In the Times, of Aug. 28, I accepted said challenge, provided Mr. Sargent would specifically declare that he meant his "Magnetic Lock, No. 1," his acknowledged best lock. He has failed to make such declaration. Therefore, his lock and himself may be set down as humbugs, and his challenges as unworthy of future notice.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1869. WM. F. ENSIGN.

LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND scrip and Government securities purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight. 6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., ENTRANCE ON GREENE-ST., (P. O. BOX 1,811,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1869.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Oct. 7, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing from the United States the following ordnance stores, to wit:

20,000 Scarlet Blankets.	20,000 Blue Blankets.
20,000 Horse Brushes.	20,000 Currycombs.
20,000 Surcingles.	2,500 Girths.
6,000 yards Webbing.	10,000 yards Planters' Linen.
30,000 yards 25-inch Cartridge Serge.	2,000 yards Linen Duck.
25,000 yards 32-inch Cartridge Serge.	1,000 pounds Saddlers' Thread.
1,000 yards Flannel.	600 yards Ticking.
2,500 pounds Tow.	500 pounds Cartridge Twine.
300 pounds White Yarn.	
5,000 pounds Skirting Leather.	400 pounds Collar Leather.
5,000 pounds Harness Leather.	75 Calf Skins.
	45 Morocco Skins.
4,700 pounds Russet Leather.	800 pounds Bridle Leather.
120 pounds Gusset Leather.	150 pounds Deer's Hair.
	10 quarts Laudanum.
800 pounds Gum Arabic.	10 pounds Prussiate of Potash.
25 pounds Orpiment.	
	10 pounds Sulphate of Potash.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids deemed not satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department. Terms, cash in Government funds.
These stores are on hand at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. Bidders will state in their bids whether they will receive the goods at New-York City or West Troy, N. Y. Thirty days will be allowed for removal of the stores.
Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for purchasing ordnance stores."
Samples can be seen at Watervliet Arsenal or at this agency.
For further information apply to the undersigned.
S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.— To Iron Founders: Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipe," also with the name of bidder and date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1869, for the supply of 5,200 lineal feet of 20-inch pipe, 5,200 lineal feet of 6-inch pipe, 400 lineal feet of 4-inch pipe, and about 47 tons of branch pipes and special castings. Specifications for the above, and blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1869.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company desire the services of experienced agents, (solicitors.) Apply at the office of the Company, first floor, No. 200 Broadway. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCcessful agent, of unexceptionable character and habits, and who can give a satisfactory bond, to take the general agency for the City and County of Philadelphia of a Life Insurance Company, which has been long established, and is equal to any other for solidity and the benefits it offers to policy holders; a strictly first-class man will be treated with on liberal terms. Address Box No. 673 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD RESPECTABLE colored servants, a man waiter, a cook, a laundress and a chambermaid and seamstress; a man and his wife preferred. Apply, with references, between 9 and 12, at No. 20 West 37th-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAper compositors; a permanent situation and good wages guaranteed to sober, competent hands. Apply at J. W. PECKETT'S, No. 75 Fulton-st., third story, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

GIRLS WISHING GOOD SITUAtions in families returning to City can find such at BEDELL'S, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., viz., ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and girls for housework.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER FOR THE Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Address B., Box No. 186 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and sewing; can make herself generally useful; has the best City reference from her last place where she has lived for the last six years. Can be seen for two days at 220 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant, a situation in a genteel family, to do all kinds of fine sewing, and to assist in the care of the house (nothing menial); would travel as companion to a lady. Address for two days H. K., No. 28 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DRESSmaker, with first-class City reference, during the remainder of September; will do the sewing of a family in the country at reduced terms. Address Miss M., dressmaker, Union-square Post Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress, and would assist in chamberwork of a small private family; the best of City reference from last place where she has lived eight years. Call at No. 125 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as first-class cook, one who thoroughly understands the business; no objection to the country; washing; best of reference. Call at No. 249 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, side dishes, game, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to attend on an invalid lady; no objection to traveling; best of reference as to respectability. Call or address for two days at No. 216 [illegible]-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; has not lived out much. Call or address J. M., No. 266 Lexington-av., near 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable Protestant woman as nurse for an invalid or an infant; can do plain sewing; understands her duties perfectly; has excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 349 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, employment to do washing and ironing, &c., by the day in private families; does fluting well, and is capable of all housework. Call at No. 137 East 27th-st., in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; is a first-class laundress; can do all kind of fluting; has a girl 11 years old; would make her useful after school. Call at No. 267 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT nurse, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family, in the City or country, or to wait on a lady who boards, and do the chamberwork; wages $12. Call at No. 163 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, with excellent City references, a situation in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family; makes pastries, soups and jellies. Wages $14. Call at No. 20 East 30th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble woman and her daughter—one to cook, wash and iron, and the other to do up-stairs work and see to children; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 330 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook for an excellent, neat and trustworthy servant, who understands her business in all its branches, and is highly recommended. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., one door from Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City references as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, or chambermaid and waitress, for a thoroughly efficient first-class servant of genteel appearance; having excellent City references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., one door from Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 22 4TH-av., situations for a large number of cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, seamstresses, nurses, houseworkers; families returning to the City and others supplied at short notice.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS in families returning to the City, all Americans, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, professed and other cooks, houseworkers, &c., at No. 229 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as child's nurse and seamstress, or seamstress and chambermaid; has lived six years with her present employer. Apply at No. 253 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse; can be seen at her present employer's; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 East 16th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 452 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN who is a first-class family cook and good baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 117 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as nurse and to do light chamberwork; has reference from her last place. Call from 10 to 2 at No. 51 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; is a first class laundress; can do fluting; has the best of references. Apply at No. 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO take in washing at her own house; or would be willing to go out by the day; can give full satisfaction. Can be seen for one week at No. 222 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to work in the kitchen and assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at 412 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference. Apply at No. 267 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st., in basement, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, A few more engagements in families by the day; fits beautifully, and trims in all the latest styles. Address No. 414 7th-av., over the store, near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERson lately landed from London, a situation as chambermaid or general houseworker. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 2d-av., near 63d-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL (Protestant,) a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork, in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; (a Christian family preferred.) Call at No. 627 9th-st., near Avenue B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 113 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as cook; good City and country reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITuation; can give two years' reference. Call at No. 180 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a place to do general housework; good reference from her last place. Apply at 245 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, SMART GIRL, A situation as chambermaid or light housework. Apply at No. 128 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; good references. Call at No. 220 West 37th-st.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS TO BE found at all times at the splendid office, No. 126 6th-av., above 10th-st.

A NUMBER OF WET NURSES, WITH reference, want situations; can be seen from 10 to 4 at Mrs. HANSON'S, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUAtion; perfectly understands his business; can drive four in hand; train his own horses; good references for strict sobriety, honesty and quietness; is a Protestant Episcopal; will be found careful of his horses and carriages. Address W., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman in a private family; is a good groom and driver, has a thorough knowledge of all its branches; good reference can be given at his last employer's by calling from 10 to 12 A. M., or address where an evening interview can be had, C. MILLER, No. 324 23d-st., near 11th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELligent Protestant man as coachman and gardener or farmer; is capable of taking charge of a place, cattle, horses, &c.; is willing to make himself useful; good recommendations. Apply at No. 240 4th-av., corner 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, to take care of fast horses; has long experience and knows his business well, which can be seen by his papers. Can be seen by calling or addressing J. H., private stable No. 5 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; thoroughly understands the care of hot and cold grapery and green-house; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place. Address J. C., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class City and European references; English. Address H. T., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; the man as farmer, or would take the place of coachman; the wife as cook; understands milk and butter; best of reference. Address G., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUALION AS WAITER IN a private family; Protestant. Address R. B., news depot, corner 12th-st. and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRIVATE watchman by a respectable Protestant man. Address T. R., No. 6 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, with the best of references, a situation as farmer and gardener. Address T. G., No. 13 John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is perfectly sober and trustworthy. Call or address J. S., livery stable, 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man who has a thorough practical knowledge of the business; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Address J. W., Box No. 230 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUAtion; understands his business in all its branches and will be useful to his employer; best of reference given. Apply for P. K., No. 376 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man, without incumbrances; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 139 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN as coachman; understands fully the care of horses; would go as porter or packer in a store. Address L. HARTLIEB, No. 216 West 28th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A GOOD book-keeper and corresponding in four languages, desires a situation as either book-keeper, correspondent, porter, or in any capacity where his services can be of any use. Address F. M., Howard Mission, No. 40 New-Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC YOUNG man a situation; is a first-class book-keeper and accountant; has a good knowledge of the hardware business; can furnish unquestionable reference. Address F. I. M., Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as clerk or assistant book-keeper in an insurance office or wholesale house; will furnish best references. Address CLERK, Box 166 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CARPET salesman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best references. Address C. A. W., Box No. 184 Times Office.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.
The world renowned steamers BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE, Commander BRAYTON. Commander SIMMONS, will leave (alternate days) DAILY from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., AT FIVE P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
FREIGHT received up to 5 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
Narragansett Steamship Company.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers, STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 7...4 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 7...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 9...5:30 P. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 8...6 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 10......7 A. M.	Thursd'y, Sept. 9...10 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 11...11 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 10......11 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 12...8 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 11...5:30 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 14...10 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 12, Helen.........3 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.
Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:30 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all landings daily, at 3:30, 4 and 4:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. R. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:
6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train; (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:50 A. M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.
Aug. 30, 1869.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I. CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Westwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M. daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Newburg and Way, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, 11:30 P. M.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45, 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
WM. R. BARR, General Passenger Agent.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 5:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:15 and 5:30 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Sept. 8	Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23
Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9	Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29
Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15	Aleppo, Thursday, Sept. 30
Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16	Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 6
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22	Malta, Thursday, Oct. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers not carrying steerage.
First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M., on Wednesday, 8th inst. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Oct. 16
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Oct. 30
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, $145 and $90.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA.....Sept. 11	CAMBRIA.....Oct. 2
EUROPA.....Sept. 18	IOWA.....Oct. 9
INDIA.....Sept. 25	BRITANNIA.....Oct. 16

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from those ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Sept. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100	Steerage.....$35
To London.....105	To London.....40
To Paris.....115	To Paris.....47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.	STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80	Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20	Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.
IDAHO.....3,132 tons.....Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA.....3,008 tons.....Sept. 15, at 11½ P. M.
NEVADA.....3,125 tons.....Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....Sept. 29, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA.....3,393 tons.....Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,866 tons.....Oct. 13.
Cabin Passage.....(Gold)...$80.
Steerage.....(Currency)...$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.
VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, Sept. 18, at 1:30 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON. INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN.........FRIDAY.........Sept. 3
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $150 to $200. Steerage. $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 1ST AND 16TH EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 16—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers call on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain F. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Sept. 9
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE.....Sept. 16
MISSOURI, Captain G. W. PALMER.....Sept. 23
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 18.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Oct. 16.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S.S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES.....Nelson.....Saturday, Sept. 11.
GEO. WASHINGTON...Gager.....Saturday, Sept. 18.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Captain Isaac CROWELL, on SATURDAY, Sept. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
☞ Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, by this line, half per cent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 322 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE TIMES A WEEK. TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
RAPIDAN, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, ALL THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamer SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 71 William-st.
The steamship MINNETONKA will sail Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 34 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Number of boarding pupils limited.
Rev. DR. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR FALL BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 600 Broadway, give practical instruction day or evening. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST. WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to L. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 6. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELM PARK SEMINARY.

For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Heness to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

Mlle. R. A. DE WAILLY'S French Institute for young ladies and children, No. 368 West 42d-st., will open Sept. 20. Number of boarding pupils limited.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and day school, No. 22 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. The class for boys under 12, connected with this school will reopen, same date, at No. 65 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 22 West 11th-st.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven. Miss H. L. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. For circulars address the Principal.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWENTY boys at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., offers unusual advantages in location, buildings, furniture of rooms, number of teachers, &c. Address or visit WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

MRS. EDWARD H. WHITE'S ENGlish and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 49th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.—This well-known and popular institution is now in its 25th year of successful operation. Number of boarders limited to twenty-five. A few vacancies to fill. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.
Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, east of Washington-square, Primary, Commercial and Classical, reopens Sept. 13. Circulars at the Janitor's Room.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at Carter's and Thomson's book stores, and at the school.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

A PRIVATE CLASS OF LITTLE GIRLS IS being organized for instruction in English, French, music and drawing. Term commences Sept. 28. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 1,214 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL.
TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

SEABURY HALL, NO. 99 WEST 42D-St.—Select pupils prepared for business, college or theological seminary by an Episcopal clergyman, a graduate of college. School reopens Sept 13.

MISS RODGERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 383 Lexington-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1869.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF UNEXceptionable character, a situation as nursery governess or lady's companion. Please call or address H. E. WILLIAMS, No. 221 West 16th-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. C. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. FITZ-HENRY'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 80 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

MAPLE HALL IS CLOSED AND SOLD out. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For Young Gentlemen, NOS. 124, 126, 128 EAST 24TH-ST., Will reopen Sept. 20.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.
Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.
Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 167 MADISON-AV., CORNER 33D-ST., N. Y., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Thorough instruction. Gentle but firm discipline. Physical culture. French practically the language of the school. Primary Department. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 830 BROADWAY, New-York, Nos. 126, 128 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
NOW OPEN FOR INSTRUCTION in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident professors have been added to the able corps of instructors.
Subscription books open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., at the General Conservatory offices.
No. 830 BROADWAY, New-York, No. 126 COURT-ST, near State, Brooklyn.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 3d-av.
Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.
For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK

WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, AT HER NEW RESIDENCE, No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,) ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 5, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,832 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS, COME BACK SEPT. 14. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS WALSH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 14. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 664 Broadway, New-York.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Established A. D. 1633,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fiftieth school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 333 4th-av., formerly under Dr. Chas. Anthon, commences its 106th year Sept. 15. Classical, business and primary departments; French, German and drawing carefully taught. Rooms are fine, position central, corps of teachers large, and no extra charges. Apply for circular. R. H. CAMPBELL, Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 38 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 Fifth-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on MONDAY, the 27th of September.

MISS TOBIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 22. Terms, $400. References, W. B. Astor, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 16th-st., New-York.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" begin 9th year Sept. 15. Boarding and Day School for girls, 86 W. 38th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, 1,460 B'y, cor. 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 86 W. 38th-st.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MADAME HERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, at No. 264 West 25th-st., will reopen on the 6th of September. It will comprise a young ladies' and a boys' school.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 888 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 126 East 3d-st.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASsical School of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 20 at No. 820 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars also at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 183 Madison-av., corner 33d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS H. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for young children, No. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 20.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S SCHOOL, No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies, Sept. 22, at No. 105 East 39th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 252 AND 254 5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary Departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive pupils, old and young, daily this week, at his new and elegant College, Booth's Buildings. Specialities, Penmanship and Double-Entry Bookkeeping. Separate parlors for ladies. Success guaranteed. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America.

PACKARD.

THE PACKARD ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes, under the new method of instruction, will commence its Fall term on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Rooms spacious and airy; facilities first class.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.
PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.
The PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, at No. 937 Broadway, is now open for all who wish to acquire a business education. The appointments are excellent and the course of training superior to that of any institution in the country.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.

MADAM C. MEARS, MADAM PROSSER,

DIRECTRESS.
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20. Letters and applications promptly attended to. No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A select Family School, combining the choicest home accommodations, with superior educational advantages. Chief among the latter is a new system of teaching, which has been commended in the highest terms. Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 27 West 23d-st., New-York—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 22 WEST 18TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.

No. 262 West 34th-st., Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal, Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. EARLE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y., Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 29th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

F. W. MOELLER'S

German-American Boarding and Day School and CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 228 West 29th-st. G. HEYNER, Professor of Music. F. W. MOELLER.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON'S

Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Hall Block. Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal. An earnest, thorough, practical School, ☞ fitting boys from 8 to 20 years for business, or for Sheffield Scientific School, West Point, Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, and especially for YALE.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 15. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 21. Address L. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Rev. R. BOLTON and lady, Principals. Terms moderate. Circulars of J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway.

BROOKLYN, (NO. 102 REMSEN-st., corner Clinton,) Young Ladies' Seminary will begin the eleventh semi-annual session MONDAY, Sept. 13. Miss CLARA C. HARRISON, Principal. Refers to Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., &c.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH CLASSIcal and Mathematical School will open Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, for a limited number of nice boys to join a private class. Circulars at the office of the premises.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 23 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY Sept. 16.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL, for misses from 7 to 18 years of age, will reopen Sept. 15. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, Danbury, Conn.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY, 23d-st., near 9th-av.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 8. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

MRS. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 I-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 346 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 44 West 48th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 13, at No. 1,136 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. I. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute.—Classical, commercial, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, corner of 4th and Macdougal sts. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, opens its primary, junior, middle, senior and post graduate departments Sept. 13, 1869, the commencement of its twenty-seventh academic year. The Gymnasium of this Institute is found in the healthful and natural exercise of the students at the recesses in the open air of Washington-square play-ground. For terms, references, &c., see circular, to be had at the Institute; also, interviews with the Principal at any hour of day or evening. Examination of pupils of all ages for admission to the classes preparing for business or college will commence at 9½ o'clock A. M., Sept. 6, and continue during the week. Students are admitted at any time of session to the departments for which they are prepared.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

NOS. 251 5TH-AV. AND 987 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 20—Fourteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within three years 17 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Other classes follow yearly. A weekly Literary Union includes Principal and older pupils. Light Gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.
This year's patrons of from 3 to 13 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander,	George W. Duer,	H. P. Marshall,
John Auchincloss,	Wm. A. Haddon,	Joseph Morrill,
John S. Boyd,	Jas. C. Holden,	Wm. Morrison,
John Brooks,	Clement Jewett,	James L. Phipps,
Edwin J. Brown,	Chas. A. Lamont,	Dan. L. Schenck,
Josiah H. Burton,	Chas. Lamson,	Cyrus A. Smith,
Nath W. Chater,	L. Lockwood,	Robert Squires,
Theo. H. Conkling,	Theo. McNamee,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Kemy Couillard,	B. F. Manierre,	A. S. Underhill,
Townsend Cox,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Judge Van Vorst,
Henry Day,	R. M. Masterson,	Ralph Wells.

MISS C. MERLE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.
A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.
Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 5,769 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE

Will enter upon its 17th year on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
These large and elegant rooms have been secured for the EXCLUSIVE USE of the school, and furnish the most ample and unexceptionable accommodations.
The English department under Prof. REDFIELD.
The Spanish department under Prof. MANTILLA.
For circulars, &c., apply to or address Professor A. BERNARD, Principal, as above, or at No. 225 West 23d-st.
A limited number of boarding pupils will be received.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children, NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Is known for the most prominent institution in the country to obtain a thorough musical education at liberal terms. Applications received and circulars given at the General Office, No. 34 Union-square, next to Clarendon Hotel.
M. BABEL, Sec'y. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

HARLEM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

No. 21 West 127th-st., for young ladies, with primary department; third year. Will reopen Sept. 16. C. FISTON, Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Palaeontology.
Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

LANGUE ET LITTERATURE FRANçaises classe du soir; leçons particulières. S'adresser à M. A. GORY, Pasteur de l'Eglise Presb. Française, No. 251 East 13th-st.
M. GORY, peut aussi recommander une bonne Institutrice Française.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—MISS YOUNG will reopen her school on Sept. 20. Morning session for boys, afternoon for girls. Pupils are daily exercised in a gymnasium.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 233 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL. White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHer, lately from Europe, desires a situation as governess in a school or private family; the best references given and required. Address M. S. H., Box No. 1,544 Post Office, New-York.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing music, French (acquired in Paris) and English branches, with good testimonials, desires an engagement as resident governess. Address Miss S., care of T. H. Bate & Co., No. 7 Warren-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY governess or companion to an invalid lady by an Englishwoman; would not object to take a place as nurse in a hospital, having had experience as such. Address Box No. 1,223 Post Office.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE A course of lessons in penmanship, either to private classes or in schools. Address TEACHER, Box No. 131 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $25 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.
Large new house, 280 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS SEA SHORE House, Keyport, N. J.; a very desirable resort for health or pleasure; terms moderate; fare on boats 40 cents. Particulars of Dr. KENT, Proprietor, No. 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SILVER WARE.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BY PURCHASING YOUR
SILVER WARE
Direct from the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER.
Also, Dealers in
FINE PLATED WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
787 and 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st., up stairs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF THOMPSON, ATWELL & CO. was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent, JOSEPH D. ATWELL and FRANCIS J. ADAMS retiring.
The affairs of our late firm will be settled by THOMPSON & CRANE.
SAML. W. THOMPSON, JOSEPH D. ATWELL, FRANCIS J. ADAMS.
Sept. 4.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and style of THOMPSON & CRANE, and will continue the custom clothing business, removed to No. 204 Broadway.
SAML. W. THOMPSON, THEO. T. CRANE.
Sept. 4.

WILLIAM S. SEE HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of WM. S. SEE & CO. New-York, Sept. 1, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Directors. D. DE VIVO, Business Manager.
COMMENCING SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Sept. 11.
At the FRENCH THEATRE, on 14th-st., when will be presented, for the first time in America, Balfe's charming romantic opera,
THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
SCALE OF PRICES: Private boxes, $10 and $8; reserved seats in parquet and dress circle, $1 50; admission, $1; proscenium boxes, $15; gallery, 50c.
The PURITAN'S DAUGHTER, as well as all other operas given by the Parepa-Rosa Company, will be presented with the most careful regard to correct and elegant appointments.

WALLACK'S.

LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON!
Last nights of the successful engagement of MR. JOHN E. OWENS, who will appear every evening during the week in his world-renowned specialties of SOLON SHINGLE and the LIVE INDIAN!
SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1869. First and only SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE, tendered by Mr. J. E. OWENS and Mr. LESTER WALLACK to the family of the late JOSEPH G. HANLEY.

WALLACK'S.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
First and only SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE. On SATURDAY, Sept. 11, 1869. Commencing at 2 P. M. tendered by Mr. JOHN E. OWENS and Mr. LESTER WALLACK as a TRIBUTE OF RESPECT to and in aid of the family of the late JOSEPH G. HANLEY, on which occasion will be presented the great Owens specialty of SOLON SHINGLE, with other entertainments, particulars of which will be duly announced.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that this Theatre will OPEN FOR THE REGULAR SEASON WEDNESDAY, the 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.
The building has been renovated and cleaned throughout. New stall chairs have been manufactured expressly, by Mr. BERNHARD KOECHLING, of University-place. Increased ventilation and other improvements adopted for the comfort and convenience of the audience.
THE COMPANY
will be composed of the following artists:

Mr. J. W. WALLACK,	Mr. J. H. ROCKWELL,
Mr. J. GILBERT,	Mr. HIELD,
Mr. C. WYNDHAM,	Mr. LEONARD,
Mr. CHAS. FISHER,	Mr. M. HOLLAND,
Mr. J. H. STODDART,	Mr. CURRAN,
Mr. OWEN MARLOWE,	Mr. J. PECK,
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD,	Mr. DURAND,
Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON,	

and Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Miss M. HENRIQUES,	Miss FOWLER,
Miss LOUISA MOORE,	Miss CLAYTON,
Miss EFFIE GERMON,	Miss DAY,
Mrs. L. L. PHILLIPS,	Miss LEAH,
Miss E. MESTAYER,	Miss ROWE,
Mrs. J. SEFTON,	Miss MATHEWS.

THE NEW APPEARANCES will comprise
Mr. CHAS. WYNDHAM, from the principal London theatres.
Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, her first appearance in two years.
Miss LOUISA MOORE, from the principal London theatres.
THE BAND will be under the direction of Mr. THOS. BAKER.
SCENIC ARTISTS. Mr. H. ISHERWOOD and Mr. GEO. EVANS.
Costumers.....Messrs. G. FLANNERY & BENSCHOTTEN
Machinist.....Mr. H. BUTLER
Properties and Appointments.....Mr. J. TIMONEY
Acting Manager.....Mr. J. GILBERT
Stage Director.....Mr. JAS. SCHONBERG
Prompter.....Mr. J. S. WRIGHT
Treasurer.....Mr. THEO. MOSS
The opening play will be Sheridan's Comedy of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, (first time in this Theatre for five years,) produced with NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS, strictly in keeping with the period of the play.
THE CAST will appear in future advertisements.
DUE NOTICE will be given of the opening of the box book.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF HERMAN,
The celebrated PRESTIDIGITATOR, (after an absence of several years,) in an entirely new programme, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 13. For particulars see future advertisements.

THE VINELAND FAIR, SEPT. 21 AND 22, offers the best occasion for a visit to the most remarkable and successful settlement of the century.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, VERY PLEASantly situated in Astoria, within eight minutes walk of every means of communication with New-York City, desire three or four gentlemen to board with them during the Winter upon moderate terms; references required. Address B. V., Box No. 270 New-York Post Office.

NO. 309 5TH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—An entire second floor, elegantly furnished, consisting of five communicating rooms, with dressing and bath room, suitable for a large family, to rent with first-class board. Also three large rooms on third floor. House, location and all appointments unexceptionable. Best references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEmen only, at No. 42 East 26th-st., fifth door east of Union League Club-house; large comfortable rooms, in suites or single, entirely newly furnished, now ready; references required.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—A family desiring an elegant second floor, with private table, will find as above. Only those wishing first-class accommodations need apply. A few small rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED—A SINGLE GENTLEman desires a nicely-furnished room, with fire and gas, and full or partial board, in a private family, above 14th-st., and east of 6th-av. Address, giving terms, &c., G. C., Box No. 175 Times Office.

TO LET—IN 17TH-ST., NEAR UNIONsquare, a parlor floor consisting of three large rooms, just painted and papered; private table; or to gentlemen without board. Address E. M. C., Box No. 115 Times Office.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31ST-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 309 5TH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—A large, cheerful basement, handsomely furnished, to rent to two gentlemen, with board; also, two single rooms; references exchanged.

TO LET—THE PARLOR AND SECOND floors, together or separately, with or without private table; house first-class. Second door from 4th-av., No. 106 East 25th-st.

NO. 133 EAST 16TH-ST.—ELEGANT furnished rooms, with board, single or en suite; breakfast, 7 to 9; lunch, 1 to 2; dinner, 5 to 7; terms moderate.

ROOMS TO RENT TO ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen; house first-class; family strictly private; reference required. Address EAST 18TH-ST., Box No. 109 Times Office.

NO. 105 CLINTON-PLACE, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with first-class board. Only first-class boarders wanted.

A FAMILY OR GENTLEMEN CAN obtain pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board, in a private family, at No. 321 West 23d-st. Reference.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 46 WEST 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen, with furnished room and board. References required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST-ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for families and single gentlemen, to let with first-class board. References required.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN.—Four very fine single rooms, (can be heated in winter,) with strictly first-class board. No. 50 West 19th-st. References.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 3 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.,) between University-place and Broadway, for gentlemen only; references required.

NO. 36 WEST 16TH-ST.—AN ELEGANTly-furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for two, and also several single rooms, with first-class board. Reference required.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—ROOMS ON second and fourth floors to rent with board. Also a basement room suitable for a doctor's office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE table if desired, and one or two rooms on the fourth floor, can be had at No. 117 East 17th-st.

NO. 55 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME suites of rooms on first or second floor, with or without private table.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors, first-class, with board. Apply at No. 27 Clinton-place.

FINE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Singly or en suite; house first-class. No. 42 West 16th-st.

NO. 24 WEST 20TH-ST.—ROOMS WITH or without meals, for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

A SUITE OF NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, at No. 120 2d-av., near 7th-st.

NO. 23 WEST 19TH-ST.—AN ENTIRE second floor to rent, together or separately, with board; also, extension room on first floor.

NO. 56 (OLD NUMBER) EAST 35TH-st., near Park-av.—Three large pleasant rooms and parlor well furnished to let with board.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE VARIETY of first-class piano-fortes, with "patent agraffe" treble, fully warranted six years; the finest instrument in the City, and in price the most reasonable. JENNYS & SON, 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 5 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
TWELFTH WEEK. TWELFTH
LUCILLE WESTERN. LUCILLE WESTERN. LUCILLE WESTERN.
LAST 6 NIGHTS LAST 6 NIGHTS
Of the Grand Spectacular Drama, the SEA OF ICE. SEA OF ICE. SEA OF ICE.
CROWDED HOUSES. CROWDED HOUSES.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY. BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS. STARTLING TABLEAUX.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
GENERAL ADMISSION.....50 CENTS.
MONDAY, Sept. 13—Reproduction of Sardou's Great Play, PATRIE. (Fatherland.)

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SIXTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE of MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, in his world-renowned character of RIP VAN WINKLE.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.
With the view of accommodating the great demand for places, the box sheet will be open for the remaining TWO WEEKS of Mr. Jefferson's Engagement, for which time seats may be secured at the Theatre or at Ditson's Music Store, No. 712 Broadway.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
MISS KATE BATEMAN, MONDAY, Sept. 20.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

NOTICE.—The ladies and gentlemen of the company of this theatre engaged for the Fall and Winter season are requested to assemble in the Green Room on Thursday next, Sept. 9, at 11 A. M.
D. W. WALLER, Stage Manager.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON has most generously tendered an EXTRA MATINEE PERFORMANCE of RIP VAN WINKLE to be given on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, Commencing at 2 o'clock, as a testimonial for the benefit of the WIFE and FAMILY of the late J. G. HANLEY, former Stage Manager of "Wallack's," as also of the old Winter Garden Theatre, and who will be kindly remembered in connection with Mr. Booth's revivals of "Hamlet," "Richelieu" and the "Merchant of Venice" at that Theatre.
The box sheet will be opened on Monday morning, when seats may be secured.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN ENTERTAINMENT
Tendered by MR. EDWIN BOOTH, AS A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT To, and also in aid of the family of the late JOSEPH G. HANLEY, Which will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10, 1869.
The performance will consist of Shakespeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO, With an unusually fine distribution of characters, including EDWIN BOOTH AS IAGO.
JOHN E. McCULLOUGH (joint manager of the New California Theatre).....as.....OTHELLO
W. E. SHERIDAN.....as.....CASSIO
Miss BLANCHE DE BAR.....as.....DESDEMONA
Mrs. EMMA WALLER.....as.....EMELIA
All of whom have, in the kindest manner, volunteered their services, and will be assisted by W. R. FLOYD, E. LAMB, A. W. FENNO, FRANK LAWLER, And other prominent members of the dramatic profession.
Full particulars in future announcements.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TREMENDOUS RECEPTION. IMMENSE SUCCESS.
THE POPULAR and INTERESTING DRAMA OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND A GREAT CAST.
MRS. G. C. HOWARD.....as.....TOPSY
MISS IDA VERNON.....as.....ELIZA
MRS. T. J. HIND.....as.....AUNT OPHELIA
MR. G. L. FOX.....as.....DEACON PERRY
MR. J. K. MORTIMER.....as.....GEORGE HARRIS
MR. J. B. STUDLEY.....as.....SIMON LEGREE
MR. GEORGE BECKS.....as.....AUG. ST. CLAIR
MR. C. K. FOX.....as.....LAWYER MARKS
MR. ASA CUSHMAN.....as.....UNCLE TOM
Misses Lillie Vining, Flora Lee, Alice Cushman, E. Germain, &c. Messrs. Sinclair, G. Johnson, Lewis, Cunningham, Charles, Wright, Drew, Collins, White, Thompson. Matinees, 2 Wednesdays and Saturdays.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER.
TUESDAY.—Second performance in America of Boucicault's new drama of Modern Life, entitled FORMOSA; OR, THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.
The play will be superbly mounted.
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS, ORIGINAL MUSIC, AND A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Box sheet open six days in advance.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
"DREAMS," EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE. "DREAMS."
A sterling success has been gained by Robertson and Boucicault's new romantic five-act play, with its peculiar dramatic effects, its exquisite love story, its rich scenery and wondrous cast, embracing E. L. Davenport, Chas. Jennings, Agnes Ethel, George Holland, George Clark, James Lewis, Wm. Davidge, J. B. Polk and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
ONE MILLION WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES.
TWO DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES DAILY.
GENERAL ADMISSION.....30 CENTS.
Evening—MASANIELLO—ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS. Afternoon—PEARL OF SAVOY—BAND SISTERS—CHANG AND FISK, JR.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Opening of the Fall Season. New spectacular drama of the SCOTTISH CHIEFS. New scenery and grand effects. IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

THE TAMMANY.—SIX DISTINCT THEATRES AT FIFTY CENTS TO ALL—Grand spectacular play, QUEEN OF HEARTS, OLD WOMAN WHO LIVED IN A SHOE; the famous Leslie, Pauline Markham, Alice Harrison, Miss Desmond, Sheldon, Mestayer, Curran; the great Burlesque Company; the great Pantomime Company; the great Ballet Company, Gurr, the Wonderful; the Mysteries of Sylvester, Legrenie, Moe, Goodrich and Roberts. Two hundred artists engaged. Boundless delight. Most pleasing, brilliant, enjoyable, entertaining and mystifying entertainment in all the world. Every EVENING, and SATURDAY matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, WITH NEW FACES, NEW DECORATIONS, NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 7, AT 8.
GRAND GALA NIGHT. TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS.
Mr. J. LEVY, the unrivaled virtuoso on the Cornet-a-Piston.
1. March, "Alexander".....Leonhardt
2. Overture, "Tannhaeuser".....Wagner
3. Scherzo, "Reformation Symphony,".....Mendelssohn
4. Polka Mazurka, "Francenbers," Polka Francaise, "S'Gieht nur a Kaiserstadt," }.....Strauss
5. Grand Fantasie, "Robert le Diable".....Meyerbeer
GRAND ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.
6. March, "Rendezvous" } Military Band... { Zikoff
7. Song, "The Tear." } ... Stigelli
8. Selection, "Martha" } ... Flotow
9. Overture, "Jubilee".....Weber
GRAND ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.
10. "Ave Maria," adapted to the first prelude by Bach.....Gounod
MR. J. LEVY AND ORCHESTRA.
11. Waltz, "Wiener Bonbons".....Strauss
12. Grand March, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
GRAND ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.
13. March, "Colosseum".....Gung'l
14. Song, "The Wanderer" } Military Band { Fesca
15. Selections, "La Belle Helene" } { Offenbach
16. Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
17. Polka, "Whirlwind," Solo for Cornet.....Levy
Mr. J. LEVY.
18. Grand Potpourri, "Musical Amateur".....
GRAND ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

INDIANS LA X.

ABORIGINAL GAME OF BALL.
The game of Lacrosse, an exciting and picturesque game of great antiquity among the Indians of Canada, will be played by two picked nines of two different Indian tribes in Indian costume, at Jones' Woods, Sept. 9, 10 and 11, and at the Union Base Ball Ground, Williamsburg, on September 8, commencing each day at 2 o'clock P. M.
Each day's contest will consist of a majority of five games, best three in five, concluding with grand war dance and foot race.
Tickets 50 cents. Children under 14 years, 25 cents. May be obtained at entrance to field on days of play.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS.

TRIALS OF SPEED.—$1,000 in premiums will be competed for on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 10th, and SATURDAY, the 11th inst. Velocipede Race on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 8th inst.

OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TILL 10 P. M. THE GREAT PAINTINGS by Gustave Doré, at Somerville Gallery, corner Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. Admission 50 cents.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., will reopen on SATURDAY, Sept. 25, 1869. Separate classes in light Gymnastics, under the direction of D. U. Martin, M. D., will commence MONDAY, Sept. 27. Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 120 State-st., corner of Court-st. Classes for beginners on TUESDAY, and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for ladies and children; evenings for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

A Review of Mrs. Stowe's Statement by Hon. B. F. Butler.

The Legal Aspects of the Case.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 6.

Nowhere with more precision than in courts of justice have rules been established by which the truth of any narration of fact can be investigated. That those rules are so nearly alike in all countries, receiving the sanction of all men whose profession and duty it is to ascertain the existence of alleged events, would seem to determine that the best tests to be applied to any statement must be those which are used in courts. VOLTAIRE says that the "balancing of probabilities is the science of the judges."

Applying these tests to the "True Story of Lady Byron's Life," some of the rules of judicial investigation will be found extremely pertinent.

First—Evidence proving a very improbable proposition must be accurate, credible and conclusive, in as great degree as is the improbability of the fact to be established. For example: Facts that are usual and of ordinary and daily occurrence, such as giving notice of the dishonor of a bill of exchange to an indorser or drawer, are sufficiently proved by the slightest presumptive evidence. But grave or solemn facts, or those involving abnormal conditions, either of mind or of conduct, require the highest degree of proof to establish them. Specially is this the case when the party asserting the fact has in any way deprived the person denying it of any evidence in his favor, or there exists any motive, personal or pecuniary, for falsification or mistake.

Secondly—Such has been found to be the temptations, arising out of the domestic relations, to pervert and distort oral communications, that courts do not allow husbands and wives to give the private conversations between themselves as evidence of the facts therein asserted as against each other. And this is a rule of almost inflexible public policy.

Again, it has usually been held in the courts that a chain of circumstances where each link can of itself be fully ascertained and understood, may be more conclusive presumptive evidence of the fact to which it leads than the memory or relation of fact by any single witness, however otherwise credible. In other words, that it is more consonant with human experience to find error or perversity in the conscience, or mistake in the memory of man, than in the reliance which may be placed upon a chain of presumptive proof.

A cursory examination of Mrs. STOWE's article shows that it contravenes all of these as well as every other rule of evidence. It is the story of the wife—admittedly justly aggrieved by the gross misconduct of the husband in other respects—consisting largely of conversations with the husband, narrated more than fifty years after the events, and retold thirteen years after the telling of the tale, of a most improbable and almost incredible fact of horrible outrage upon herself and society, affecting deeply the rights and feelings of other and innocent persons; unsupported by any other evidence; told confessedly for her own self-vindication while confessing that the wife had caused the memoirs of her husband, wherein his side of the story had been told, to be destroyed more than a quarter of a century previously; and herself had waited until every mouth had been closed in death who could, as living witnesses, controvert the statement.

Contradicted, as will be seen, by every other circumstance of the lives of the persons—Lord BYRON and his sister—to be affected by it, the "True Story of Lady Byron's Life," as related by Mrs. STOWE, illustrates more forcibly the reason and good sense of the rules of evidence, than any case that may ever be tried in a court of justice, and is equally suggestive as to the danger of taking the story of the wrongs of domestic life, solely from the lips of one of the parties.

Let us restate the true story in brief, so that we can examine the probability of all its parts, and the evidence to support it in detail.

Mrs. STOWE avers that Lady BYRON, in the year 1856, sent her a note asking her to spend a day at her country seat, for consultation upon a matter of importance. Mrs. STOWE's opinion was desired as to whether it was Lady BYRON's duty, in order to prevent the effect upon the minds of the masses of the English people of the publication of her husband's works in a cheap edition in England nearly thirty years after his death, to publish the fact that Lord BYRON had had an incestuous, adulterous *liaison* with his only sister, the Honorable AUGUSTA LEIGH, wife of Colonel LEIGH, for about one year previous, and during the whole of his living with his wife; and that from this connection "a child of sin" had been born which Lady BYRON had nurtured to years of maturity. This true history of Lord and Lady BYRON, it is stated, had been long, and "perfectly understood in many circles in England, but was of a nature that could not be made public." This story, then, precisely as Mrs. STOWE recounts it from the lips of Lady BYRON, is, that Miss MILBANKE, a great heiress, and a very amiable, lovely and intellectual woman, had been interested in Lord BYRON, as he had been largely with her; that that interest had culminated in a proposition of marriage from him, which she had, from prudential reasons, although loving him at the time, declined, but commenced at her own suggestion to correspond with him as a friend; that more than a twelvemonth afterward he renewed his proposition of marriage, and she accepted him; that she found him, when he came to her father's house after the engagement, unhappy and troubled, and offered to release him from the engagement if that would add to his happiness; that this offer, so generous and self-sacrificing, affected Lord BYRON so much that he fainted; that then, convinced of the sincerity of BYRON's affection, they were married and started on their wedding journey to one of the country seats of the father of the bride to spend they honeymoon in her family; that the moment the carriage door had closed on the bridegroom and bride, he broke forth to his new made wife—whom, up to that moment, it is not claimed but that he had treated with almost a despairing lover's affection—"You might have saved me from this, Madam! You had all in your power when I offered myself to you at first. Then you might have made me what you pleased; but now you will find that you have married a devil!" After this brutal speech, was it a wonder that the bride alighted at her home, as Miss MARTINEAU, not Lady BYRON, says, with a face and attitude of despair and with traces of tears, and came up the steps "with a countenance and frame agonized and listless, with evident horror and despair;" that Lady BYRON rallied certainly and soon from this, and became a "brighter being and a more sympathizing and agreeable companion than ever blessed any man's home;" that she "afterward knew vaguely from the wild avowals of the first hour of their marriage that BYRON's soul was torn with the agonies of remorse;" that she became "his copyist, and associated herself in a wifely fashion with his aims as an author;" "that there came an hour of revelation when, in a manner which left no kind of room for doubt, she saw the depth of the abyss of infamy which her marriage was expected to cover, and understood that she was to be its cloak and accomplice." This infamy was no more nor less than that before her marriage, and still continued, an incestuous, adulterous intrigue was going on between his only sister, the Honorable AUGUSTA LEIGH, and her husband. "But she would neither leave her husband nor betray him, nor would she for a moment justify his sin;" and hence came a two-years' convulsive struggle, during which BYRON argued his case, as powerfully as he could, that he was doing right; that his money affairs, in the meantime, having become desperate, ten executions were levied upon the furniture in his house; that during the period before the birth of her child and during her confinement, BYRON's treatment was marked with paroxysms of unmanly brutality; that "still she was at soul and heart his best friend, true to him with a truth which he himself could not shake;" that after her confinement, which was on the 10th of December, to wit, on the 8th day of January, Lady BYRON was informed by BYRON in a note that as soon as she was able to travel she must go, and on the 15th "he carried his threat of expulsion into effect;" that she "never would leave her husband, but was driven from him;" that as she went to take her leave of him she had a willingness to be as humble as his spaniel that she might "remain and watch over him;" that she went into the room where he and the partner of his sins, his sister, were sitting and said: "I come to say good-by;" that BYRON put his hands behind him and retreated to the mantelpiece, and looking round on the two that stood there, said, with a sarcastic smile, "When shall we three meet again?" and Lady BYRON replied, "In Heaven, I trust!" and those were her last words to him and his incestuous paramour together on earth; that BYRON fled from the consequence of his separation to the continent, and that Lady BYRON exercised the power over him, by threats of disclosing the secret of guilt, to require that his sister should not follow him and live with him.

Such is the story, leaving out everything that the world knew before. How far it comports with what the world did know, we will examine in a moment. If by that narration all the facts and circumstances of BYRON's life, as known, are made to square and fit exactly, then his story would be strongly corroborated. If, on the contrary, it should appear that every fact and circumstance here narrated is in direct contradiction of every other fact and circumstance hitherto asserted by him and admitted, tacitly or explicitly by Lady BYRON, then it cannot have weight.

When we contemplate the alleged motive of Lady BYRON for disclosing this horrible tale of guilt, which should hardly be named among Christian men, forty years after her husband's death, we are struck with the extreme puerility—as Lady BYRON was then at the mature age of 64—of the reason given for the disclosure, and the necessity for the publication [illegible]. How could Lady BYRON or her advisers believe that the interest of the masses of the people of England in the cheap edition of Lord BYRON's poems would be diminished by the publication of the fact by his wife that he had been guilty of incest with his only sister, and that the wife had assented to that intimacy by living with him during quite their whole married life until she was driven away? Nor is it explained how it was supposed that this disclosure was to go hand in hand with the cheap edition to the people of England. Was it to be put by the publishers as an advertisement to that cheap edition? Without further criticising the [illegible] of the reason for this disclosure, *i. e.*, to prevent the effects of the cheap edition, was it the true one? If so, how does it comport with the fact stated by Professor WILSON in *Blackwood* in 1832, that Lady BYRON sat specially for her portrait to illustrate a very high-priced edition of all BYRON's works, then about to be published by MURRAY, and that to enhance the sale of *Manfred, Cain, Don Juan* and all, among the aristocracy of England? This is the account of *Blackwood*:

"I don't know if you have seen the last brochure. It has a charming head of Lady BYRON, who has, it seems, sat on purpose; and that is very agreeable to hear of, for it shows that her Ladyship has got over any little soreness that MOORE's life occasioned, and is now willing to contribute anything in her power to the real monument of BYRON's genius—I mean a really intelligible edition of his *opera omnia*."

It would seem that in 1832 Lady BYRON had not only "got over the little soreness that MOORE's life occasioned," but also her then fear of the effects of the argument in *Manfred* and *Heaven and Earth, a Mystery*, in behalf of incest, which Mrs. STOWE now excerpts for the benefit of the American public. Perhaps, however, the "masses" only of England can be affected by such arguments and the "pathos of such domestic afflictions." If we may credit the disclosures of Lady BYRON with the upper classes, such were their "*Lares et Penates*."

Mrs. STOWE, being astonished, impressed and excited by the whole scene and recital—as well she might be—begged for two or three days to deliberate, and then wrote to Lady BYRON that "while this act of justice did seem called for, and to be in some respects most desirable, yet that Lady BYRON would be entirely justifiable in leaving the truth to be disclosed after her death, and recommended that all the facts necessary should be put in the hands of some person to be so published." Lady BYRON lived four years after this event, and thirteen years have since elapsed. The cheap edition of his works was published—may we not say many cheap editions have been published?—so that the "act of justice" was not done during Lady BYRON's life, nor for nine years after her death. Nor does it appear that this "act of justice" was committed to Mrs. STOWE to be done at any time. Indeed, as a part of the article is a postscript in depreciation of writing it all—in which all the apologies for this remarkable exposition are set out—it is to be presumed that if Lady BYRON had authorised it to be done, so far as that would be an apology, it would have been presented. The only other reason given for the present publication is that "there may be family reasons in England which prevent Lady BYRON's friends from speaking; but Lady BYRON has an American name and an American existence, and reverence for pure womanhood is a national characteristic of the American;" and that, therefore, as BYRON's mistress has written a book, it is necessary, in the interest of "pure womanhood," to make this disgusting disclosure.

How far it is in the interest of "pure womanhood" in America to have the young men and maidens who have been charmed and interested by the brilliancy of the poetical genius of BYRON, and all those who have been charmed and carried away by the emotional and now historical tales of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and *Dred*, to be put to the discussion of questions of incest and the events bearing on the same, the numbers and character of loveliness or unloveliness of the many alleged mistresses of Lord BYRON, and in comparing their traits, is a question which Mrs. STOWE might well have considered before she sat down to lay this topic before the American youth. All that read BYRON will read the article; all that have read *Uncle Tom* and *Dred* will read the article. Thousands that have never heretofore read either will read the article; thousands of others will read the discussions in regard to it which fill every newspaper; and unless the effect of such reading is to be different from the effect of such reading as generally received and understood, its influence on "pure womanhood" may be questionable.

But did it not occur to Mrs. STOWE, while she was defending Lady BYRON, when no charge had ever been made against her except being faultily faultless, that the "pure womanhood" of another lady—AUGUSTA LEIGH—the clear purity of whose character, so far as the public knew, or at least the present writer knew, no breath of slander had ever clouded—was receiving a deadly assault at her hands? To prove that an injured wife, who had received the sympathy of all the world for a generation, was not "cold hearted and mathematical," but a loving spouse, another lady, wife and mother, reported as noble and pure, is declared an incestuous beast. How is the cause of "pure womanhood" in general advanced by this exchange, specially when the first had been *particeps criminis* for two years, and concealed the crime for a half century?

If Mrs. STOWE's revelation had affected Lord BYRON alone, then had this examination of its credibility probably never been made. But the last gift of the sister to the erring brother when they parted—as mentioned incidentally in one of the letters of BYRON to his publisher, ordering books for his library, five years after the separation, when there could be no motive for not stating the truth—is so convincing of the woful falsity of this "True Story," that the writer was led to examine the testimony to prove it. What could Christian men and women conjecture to be the last gift of an adulterous, incestuous sister-paramour to her brother when they are about parting, it may be forever, separated under the threat of the exposure of their guilt by the injured wife if they ever met again? Under date of Oct. 9, 1821, at Ravenna, BYRON, writing to MURRAY, his publisher, to send him books, among other things says:

"Send . . . .
A common Bible, of a good legible print, (bound in Russia.) I have one; but as it was the last gift of my sister, (whom I shall probably never see again,) I can only use it carefully and less frequently, because I like to keep it in good order."

After reading that letter we must say of this "True Story:" "*credat Judaeus;*" no Christian man can do so.

How little reliance can be placed upon this "True Story," as a narration of fact, may be seen when it appears that Mrs. STOWE received from Lady BYRON a statement of the facts which are "embodied in this article, and gave to the writer a paper containing a brief memorandum of the whole, with the dates affixed;" yet Mrs. STOWE, writing with that "brief memorandum" before her, "with the dates affixed," states the continuance of the married connection of Lord and Lady BYRON to be two years—when in fact it was only one—the marriage being on the 2d of January, 1815, and Lady BYRON left him on the 15th of January, 1816. Mrs. STOWE, speaking, too, of the time they lived together after Lady BYRON discovered the incest, says: "These two years, in which Lady BYRON was with her whole soul struggling to bring her husband back to his better self, was a series of passionate convulsions." Mrs. STOWE, therefore, claims credit for Lady BYRON, under her trials, for heroism and patience, because of the length of the supposed time in the struggle. Can it be that in this "memorandum with the dates affixed" Lady BYRON could not state whether she had lived with this husband in incestuous connection with his sister one year or two? It cannot be possible that Mrs. STOWE could be so careless in transcribing so important a fact from the "memorandum with the dates affixed" as to commit so serious an error. At any rate, in the interest of that accuracy of statement of which "pure womanhood" is capable, the American public would like to see whether this is a mistake of Lady BYRON's "memorandum with the dates affixed," or of Mrs. STOWE's transcription. That the story, where we can apply the touchstone of truth, sadly fails to be a "true story," is more than evident. *Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*—false in one thing, false in everything—is a maxim of the law of evidence, which is, practically translated, mistaken in one particular, doubted in all.

Mrs. STOWE's single newspaper apologist that we have seen states "that this was a mere slip of the pen or typographical error, which will be corrected hereafter." But Mrs. STOWE makes time a part of the gravamen of the offence. This, therefore, is not a mere error of the pen or type. Besides, Mrs. STOWE recurs to this element of time in another portion of the article in these words: "She (Lady BYRON) would neither leave nor betray him, nor yet would she for one moment justify his sin, and hence came two years (*sic*) of convulsive struggle, in which sometimes for a while the good angel seemed to gain ground, and then the evil one returned with seven-fold vehemence."

It is difficult to see how this mistake of two years for one could have been made by Lady BYRON. A wife could never attain an age which could cloud her memory of the pungent epigram made by her husband on his wedding day, as to the duration of their married life:

TO PENELOPE.

This day, of all our days, has done
The worst for me and you:
'Tis just *six* years since we were *one*
And *five* since we were *two*.

Mrs. STOWE says that Lady BYRON read all her husband's works. If Lady BYRON's "memorandum with the dates affixed" has made this mistake, then we know certainly that her mind had so far failed that her statements of facts are not to be relied on. If Mrs. STOWE has made this great inaccuracy, putting forward this very length of time as an element of her story, then she is not a faithful medium of transmission of the narration of facts given by Lady BYRON. Either horn of the dilemma would seem equally impelling.

Let us now examine the two main statements of this "True Story," to which we can apply any test of truth other than that of probableness, by comparing them with other known facts. If the story of the wedding scene and the story of the manner of the separation, in the circumstances of each, are found, as set forth in this "True Story," to be entirely contradictory to every other fact and circumstance heretofore known or believed in relation thereto; and if—most of all—the very statement is contradictory to itself, then there will be no necessity for analyzing further this "True Story," but it can be dismissed from the minds of all good men, with the simple wish that it had never been told.

If the statement of BYRON's conduct to his wife is exactly true, the fact is an entirely inexplicable one upon Mrs. STOWE's theory, or that of anybody else. What could have been the motive of Lord BYRON for such an attack, at such a time, upon a young and loving wife, at the prospect of losing whom he had fainted some weeks before, and whom he had treated with an at least unexplained affection up to that moment? It ought to take a great deal of evidence to verify so unlikely a fact, first stated forty years after it occurred.

Comparing it with contemporaneous history, we find the letters of BYRON to his friend MOORE, who had advised him against marrying Miss MILBANKE, written within a week after this occurrence, and followed from time to time during the honeymoon, filled with many expressions of love, affection and satisfaction with his wife. These were not written for any purpose of defence by BYRON, or with the expectation of meeting the public eye, but are apparent transcripts of his condition of mind to his most intimate friend at the very time. It may be permissible to quote a sentence or two from them.

The first business letters written at Halnaby, where this unhappy wedding journey terminated, within a week after the hour when Mrs. STOWE represents Lady BYRON as alighting from the carriage in an attitude and with a face of despair, and with traces of tears, after having been told that "she had married a devil"—and he really seemed, if the statement is true, to have begun acting well his part—written to Mr. MOORE—has this postscript:

"Lady BYRON is vastly well. How are Mrs. MOORE and JOE ATKINSON's graces? (MOORE's children.) We must present our women to one another."

Again, in a letter written nine days afterward, on Jan. 10, fifteen days after marriage, BYRON says:

"So, you want to know about my lady and me! * * * * I like BELL (his wife) as well as you do (or did, you villain!) BESSY—and that is (or was) saying a great deal."

Again, ten days afterward, on the 2d of February he says:

"My spouse and I agree to—and in—admiration. SWIFT says no wise man ever married; but, for a fool, I think it the most ambrosial of all possible future states. I still think one ought to marry upon lease; but am very sure I should renew mine at the expiration, though next term were for ninety and nine years."

We are not left, however, without BYRON's account of this journey; and if the fact which is therein stated is true, then the narration of Lady BYRON of what took place in that carriage is simply impossible. In his conversations with Captain PARRY, which were published more than forty years ago and have remained uncontradicted to this time, Lord BYRON speaks of it as follows:

"After the ordeal was over, we set off for a country seat of Sir RALPH's, (Lady BYRON's father,) and I was surprised at the arrangements for the journey, and somewhat out of humor, to find the lady's maid stuck between me and my bride. It was rather too early to assume the husband; so I was forced to submit, but it was not with a very good grace. I have been accused of saying, on getting into the carriage, that I had married Lady BYRON out of spite, and because she had refused me twice. Though I was for a moment vexed at her prudery, or whatever you may choose to call it, if I had made so uncavalier, not to say brutal, a speech, I am convinced Lady BYRON would instantly have left the carriage to me and the maid. She had spirit enough to have done so, and would properly have resented the affront. Our honeymoon was not all sunshine; it had its clouds."

If the lady's maid* were in that carriage the speech attributed to Lord BYRON, in its length and breadth, is impossible. If she were not, how did the version of the story get in circulation that he said to Lady BYRON that he had married her out of spite? And why has not that version of the story been contradicted before, BYRON having put his forward more than forty years ago? There is a little incidental evidence showing that the lady's maid was present in one of his letters to MOORE, dated March 8, 1815, which would seem to be conclusive upon this point:

"BELL is in health, and unvaried good humor and behavior. But we are all in the agonies of packing and parting; and I suppose by this time to-morrow I shall be stuck in the chariot with my chin upon a bandbox. I have prepared, however, another carriage for the abigail, and all the trumpery which our wives carry along with them."

To have a lady's maid thrust into a carriage with one at the beginning of a wedding tour might easily be imagined to be vexatious, for it is to be hoped nobody but BYRON has had any experience in that direction; and in balancing probabilities, which is more likely, that BYRON might in vexation have said to his wife, in reference to this proceeding of his mother-in-law who did it: "You had power to have saved me from this annoyance. One would suppose that your mother, Madam, thought you had married a devil!" and that years after this was remembered to his disadvantage, and the version given which Mrs. STOWE recites; or that to a young and loving wife in her maid's presence he burst forth in the brutal manner alleged? In the interest of manhood and human nature, we are constrained to believe the former.

Mrs. STOWE avers that "during all this time another guiltier and more damning memory overshadowed the wedding hour;" thus plainly leaving us to infer that the connection between BYRON and his sister had been going on long previously to this time. Yet we find, from the very letter which we have quoted, that the packing and journeying was to take the newly-married pair to Colonel LEIGH's, the house of the husband of AUGUSTA, there to remain until the 17th of March. Could it be possible that a man thus writing to his most intimate friend about his new wife, was taking her to the house of his sister's husband for the purpose of incestuous connection with that sister?

Perhaps here, with as much propriety as anywhere, it may be proper to advert to the condition of the parties against whom the allegation of this great sin is made. BYRON was at that time in his 27th year, in the fullness of his fame as a poet, of the highest social position.

The Honorable Mrs. AUGUSTA LEIGH, BYRON's sister by another mother, was five years his senior, of the mature age of 31, at the time we are considering, the wife of Colonel LEIGH, and the mother of children; holding an assured place in society, to whom the taint of suspicion had not nor never has since attached. So this incestuous adultery was not between two ignorant or immature persons, but between those of full years, having other and different connections in life, and such as seem to have rendered the fact impossible. And yet forty years after one went to his death while fighting in the noble cause of the liberty of Greece, and more than twenty-eight years after the other went down to an honored grave with a character conspicuous in "purity of womanhood," the public are called upon to credit this horrible story of deadly sins upon such evidence as the following:

"Not all at once did the full knowledge of the dreadful reality into which she had entered come upon the young wife. * * * But there came an hour of revelation—an hour when, in a manner which left no kind of room for doubt, Lady BYRON saw the full depth of the abyss of infamy which her marriage was expected to cover, and understood that she was expected to be the cloak and accomplice of this infamy."

What was the "revelation?" What was this "manner which left no kind of room for doubt?" When it was made we are not told, but we are told that she struggled with it for ten years before she left him.

"Many women would have been utterly crushed by such a disclosure; some would have fled from him immediately, and exposed and denounced the crime. Lady BYRON did neither."

The use of the word "disclosure" would seem to indicate the evidence was the confession of one or both of the parties. But is that possible? Why, in such a case as this, are we left in doubt as to the manner of proof? Why this vagueness of statement of the evidence which convinced Lady BYRON:

"Trifles, light as air, are to the jealous mind,
Confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ."

How did Lady BYRON learn that this connection had been going on for nearly a year before her marriage? What valid excuse can she give for remaining in the house where this pollution was present, as she claims, for two years—one year longer than she actually did? How could a woman of the high purity of character of Lady BYRON live in the house, as Mrs. STOWE declares she did, for more than a year, (two,) as a cloak and accomplice of such infamy? How, under such circumstances, can the declaration of Mrs. STOWE that she did not leave her husband at last, but was "driven" from him, be true? For the sake of "pure womanhood"—nay, for the sake of human nature itself—ought not Lady BYRON to have fled from such a house as she would have fled from Sodom and not looked back, and not have been driven from it, even if her views of the duties of a wife would not permit her to denounce the crimes therein perpetrated? She did not hesitate to denounce the women less guilty. For, finding in BYRON's desk the correspondence of a married woman, she sent it to the injured husband. Why was she less thoughtful in regard to her brother-in-law, Colonel LEIGH? And yet Mrs. STOWE makes it a merit in Lady BYRON that she staid in such a house until driven from it by BYRON.

But it may be said that Lady BYRON did not choose, until she was driven from the house, to allow BYRON and his sister to live together in that intimacy, but staid, and her presence was the only means of prevention of this terrible intrigue. But what might seem a valid excuse at first thought is effectually disposed of by another statement of Mrs. STOWE:

"Lady BYRON made but one condition with him, (after the separation.) She had him in her power, and she exacted that the unhappy partner of his sins should not follow him out of England, and that the ruinous intrigue should be given up."

Had she not BYRON as much in her power by revealing his guilt before she separated from him as afterward? If she could by her *fiat* require that Lady AUGUSTA LEIGH should not go to the continent with her paramour after the separation, could she not by threat of that very separation demand the adulteress should leave her house before she was "driven" from it? Why not exert then that power which she had?

On the contrary, we are further called upon to believe that she nurtured a "child of sin" [illegible] by her brother. But here is something tangible, because we are told the child lived to a very considerable age. Why have we not heard the story of the child before? Mrs. LEIGH had other children by her husband. Why was it not possible that her husband was the father of this? Would it not have been more than possible for so bad a woman as its mother to have so claimed its parentage to shield her own reputation? Does [illegible] either BYRON or Mrs. LEIGH to put themselves in the power of his wife by leaving the fruit and "damning proof" of their sin in the possession of Lady BYRON when there was so ready a means of concealment? Above all, why should not Mrs. STOWE have spoken out plainly? Does she mean to say this "child of sin" was Mrs. LEIGH's or not?

We do not know [illegible] to the remarkable sense of duty in herself or the world which induced Lady BYRON to foster such a child, born under such circumstances. The Christian spirit of forgiveness which this shows is almost too lovely for earth, especially taken in connection with the story of Mrs. STOWE that Lady AUGUSTA finally died in Lady BYRON's arms. She seems to have forgiven everybody concerned in these transactions, innocent or guilty, save the one most needing it—her husband. To him she is implacable even after death.

A new version is given by Mrs. STOWE of circumstances of the separation of Lord BYRON from his wife, which require to be examined carefully with the other known facts. To this hour it has been understood and believed that Lady BYRON separated herself of her own will, or under the influence of her parents, from her husband, and all the world believed she had sufficient cause to justify such separation, although an entirely different one from that which is now set up. Mrs. STOWE insists that Lady BYRON was actually driven from her husband's side against her will, although she had injuries that should have impelled her not to have stood on the order of her going. In the light of contemporaneous facts and testimony, which is true?

Of course, in proceeding to this investigation, we must take with us the fact, letting it weigh as it will in each step of our progress, that BYRON had written out and placed in the hands of Mr. MOORE, for publication after his death, memoranda of this event, which he evidently intended to be his justification to posterity. Thus, with all the documents in his possession relating to the occurrence, was destroyed at the request of Lady BYRON, she paying for them two thousand guineas, more than their marketable value, as it was understood. One would have thought, after rendering her husband silent forever on the causes of their separation, she would have felt bound forever to keep silence herself; and, therefore, the present outbreak of calumny upon the dead brother and sister is very inexplicable. We have adverted to the rule of the law of evidence, which construes every fact against the parties suppressing evidence, specially documentary evidence, or as the legal phrase is, *in odium spoliatoris*. Was Lady BYRON driven from her husband's house by him, so that he might give himself up to the guilty infatuation that was consuming him without being tortured by her imploring face, and by the silent power of her presence and her prayers? Or did she leave at his request and with her free consent, for a temporary purpose, expecting to rejoin him in a short time after? As the answer is to either of these questions, so to any reflecting mind will be the truth or falsity of the "True Story of Lady Byron's Life."

The facts, as Lord BYRON had stated them, and as they remained undisputed during his lifetime, were, that he being in great pecuniary distress, an execution was about to be levied upon his household, which might take from under his wife the very child-bed from which she had just arisen, and that therefore he requested her, before the levy of the execution, and while he was making an arrangement with his creditors, to go to her father's at Kirkby Mallory, where he intended to join her, and that she consented to do so, wrote him a playful and affectionate letter on the journey, commencing "My Dear Duck," and wrote him another still more playful and tender, after she reached home; that on the day after she reached home her mother wrote him inviting him to Kirkby Mallory to meet his wife, and that the next communication from his wife or her relatives was a letter from her father saying that his wife would never return to him. The next thing that he knew, her two lawyers, Dr. LUSHINGTON and Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, almost forced an interview with him, which, he afterward learned, was with the intent to see if, from his conversation, they could find anything to convict him of insanity, and so shut him up in a mad-house.

These statements of fact were published in MOORE's *Life of Byron* in 1830, together with an account given by Lord BYRON of this separation in a theretofore unpublished novel, where his wife figures under the feigned name of "Donna Josepha," but were never contradicted,—but are, so far as material, admitted. They are attempted to be explained away by Lady BYRON in her statement, written in reply to MOORE's *Life*,—a portion of which only has been copied by Mrs. STOWE. The letters are not denied. That statement is only that "Lord BYRON had signified to me in writing, Jan. 6, his absolute desire that I should leave London on the earliest day that I could conveniently fix." This is emphasised with great particularity by Mrs. STOWE as being, as she says, conclusive that Lady BYRON was driven from him. But what is there in this inconsistent with the husband's statement? He did desire her to leave London, not leave him. It is not denied that he was to follow and meet her. Is that driving a wife from her husband? He "drove" her from the discomfort of the levy of an execution on his home, which was an act of tenderness, not of heartlessness.

How did Lady BYRON ask to palliate these facts when she undertook her defence in MOORE's *Life*? She says that "previously to my departure, it was strongly impressed upon my mind that BYRON was under the influence of insanity. This opinion was derived in a great measure from the communications made me by his nearest relatives and personal attendant, who had more opportunity than myself for observing him during the latter part of my stay in town. With the concurrence of his family, I had consulted Dr. BAILLIE as a friend, Jan. 8, respecting the supposed malady."

Who was the only near relative of Lord BYRON who had "more opportunity of observing him" than his wife? Lady AUGUSTA LEIGH. She, then, communicated to Lady BYRON her opinion of BYRON's insanity. Did it not occur to Lady BYRON to inquire of Lady AUGUSTA if she herself was not insane, as she seems to have been quite as deep in sin, if the present story is to be believed, as was her brother? Lady BYRON now says, through Mrs. STOWE, that she was driven from Lord BYRON's house "that he might give himself up to the unhallowed infatuation," but she consulted the partner of his guilt as to his sanity: "with the concurrence of his family," *i. e.*, his sister. She further says that Dr. BAILLIE advised her that she should avoid all but light and soothing topics, and therefore she used these playful and affectionate expressions, which she does not deny, but now says that they were medical prescriptions only! She also says that the letter of her mother, inviting the insane, incestuous, adulterous husband to Kirkby Mallory, was another medical prescription. She further tells us that her parents "assured those relations who were with him in London, (to wit, thus incestuous sister,) that they would devote their whole care and attention to the alleviation of his malady," which was, as we now know, not insanity, but incest. Again Lady BYRON put in her statement:

"The accounts given me, after I left Lord BYRON, by the persons in constant intercourse with him, added to those doubts which had before transiently occurred to my mind as to the reality of the alleged disease, and the reports of his medical attendant were far from establishing anything like lunacy. Under this uncertainty I deemed it right to communicate to my parents that if I were to consider Lord BYRON's conduct as that of a person of sound mind, nothing could induce me to return to him. It therefore appeared expedient, both to them and myself, to consult the ablest advisers."

Why the necessity of consulting the ablest advisers? Was there any doubt that a separation could be got for adultery aggravated by incest? Lady BYRON further states that "her mother was empowered by her to go to London to obtain further information respecting the mental derangement." Is it possible that a person of Lady BYRON's penetration could have suffered her mother to go on such an errand with a knowledge of the deadly fact in her mind, which she acknowledges she did not communicate to her mother, which entirely overthrew the theory of insanity.

Let us now turn to the account of the separation of Donna JOSEPHA from her husband, written by BYRON in 1817, which nobody can doubt is an account of his own:

"A few hours afterward we were very good friends, and a few days after she set out for Arragon, with my son, on a visit to her father and mother. I did not accompany her immediately, having been in Arragon before, but was to join the family in their Moorish chateau within a few weeks. During her journey I received a very affectionate letter from Donna JOSEPHA apprising me of the welfare of herself and my son. On her arrival at the chateau I received another still more affectionate, pressing me, in very fond and rather foolish terms to join her immediately. As I was preparing to set out from Seville, I received a third—this was from her father, Don JOSE DI CARDOZO, who requested me, in the politest manner, to dissolve my marriage. I answered him with equal politeness that I would do no such thing. A fourth letter arrived—it was from Donna JOSEPHA, in which she informed me that her father's letter was written by her particular desire. I requested the reason by return of post—she replied, by express, that as reason had nothing to do with the matter, it was unnecessary to give any—but that she was an injured and excellent woman. I then inquired why she had written to me the two preceding affectionate letters, requesting me to come to Arragon. She answered, that was because she believed me out of my senses—that, being unfit to take care of myself, I had only to set out on this journey alone, and making my way without difficulty to Don JOSE DI CARDOZO's, I should there have found the tenderest of wives and—a straight waistcoat. I had nothing to reply to this piece of affection but a reiteration of my request for some light upon the subject. I was answered that they would only be related to the Inquisition."

Reading this extract, no one can fail to perceive that BYRON has herein given an account, with feigned names, of the circumstances of the separation of his wife from him. It will be observed that in it there is no fact stated that has yet been contradicted or successfully explained away. They are utterly inconsistent with the theory that she was driven from him, and it shows very conclusively that there was a correspondence which passed between himself, his wife and her family at the time, which would elucidate the whole subject.

Could it be possible that BYRON should write letters demanding reasons for a separation when he had driven his wife away for a deadly guilty reason which he knew too well of?

That correspondence BYRON desired to have published, and put it into the hands of his publishers for that purpose after his death. That correspondence Lady BYRON caused to be destroyed, so far as it was in her power. She had, it is to be presumed, on her part at least, his letters to her at the time of her consultation with Mrs. STOWE. Did she show those letters to Mrs. STOWE? They would have been the most valuable "memoranda with the dates affixed," to throw light upon this question. Do those letters exist now in the hands of her executor or friends? If so, it is due to the memory of her child's father, it is due to literature, to religion and to the world—that those letters should be published and the truth be made known. If the correspondence is of a character like that stated by Lord BYRON, it is entirely and totally incompatible with this late statement of his wife. True, it is said that she stated to Dr. LUSHINGTON, her lawyer, that which surprised and shocked him; and he says that after that statement, he could not have advised a coming together of the parties again. But it must be remembered that her mother had gone down to consult Dr. LUSHINGTON on the theory of insanity, one which LUSHINGTON found, upon personal examination, to be false. Then, Lady BYRON says, she herself went and made a statement, which, Dr. LUSHINGTON said, convinced him that they could not live in harmony any more, and he would have nothing to do with trying to effect it. Was that statement incest? Lady BYRON nowhere says that it was. Copies of the letters which she took from BYRON's desk showing his intrigue with a married woman, would have been sufficient to convince Dr. LUSHINGTON that the parties had better separate, one would think. But without the necessity of believing that, she accused, to him, a noble lady of incest. Lady BYRON further says in her statement that she had never communicated to her parents the facts upon which she grounded the separation. Miss MARTINEAU is made to say, by Mrs. STOWE, the same thing in behalf of Lady BYRON. May we not inquire why a secret so deadly that the wife kept it from her father and mother during all the years of her life, was a proper one to be disclosed to a lawyer only, or to the world through the columns of an American magazine?

The only corroboration attempted to be given to this story by Mrs. STOWE is quoting from *Cain* and *Manfred* passages which she claims are a defence of the propriety of incest, and copying his own experience into that of the characters of his imagination, he therein foreshadowed to the world what he had committed. But does not Mrs. STOWE overdo this part of her case? She claims that BYRON was so fearful that this deadly secret would escape that he gave up the infatuation with his sister at the command of his wife, lest she should disclose it. Is it possible, with such a secret on his mind, he should disclose it through his works, and furnish the only corroboration which his wife appears ever to have had to aid her own averment? Is not the very fact that he speaks of it so freely in his *Heaven and Earth* and in *Manfred* evidence that such a matter was far from his mind? Is not it rather more probable that his introduction of the crime of incest as an incident in *Manfred*, and speaking of what seems to have been a Biblical necessity, the marriage of brother and sister by the children of Adam, engendered the thought in the mind of Lady BYRON that this might have been his own experience, and was the "damning proof" which convinced her mind so many years after? But BYRON himself says, in his letter to his publisher, however, as to the words put into the mouth of Lucifer and Cain and the other characters, that he was but making them speak as the first rebel and the first murderer might have spoken, and that he did not intend thereby to make himself responsible for the words put into their mouth.

Upon review of the whole matter, in the light of all the evidence of contemporaneous facts,* of the suppression of all documentary evidence by the wife, of the extraordinary manner in which this story is given to the public, is it not more consonant with human reason to conclude that the story of Lady BYRON, if we have it correctly detailed to us, was a delusion or a mistake, than that this horrible crime in two persons has been committed, and remained unrevealed, except to a select few until this day? We may admit that Lady BYRON herself believed this story. We may admit, without scruple, that Mrs. STOWE believes it; but Lady BYRON may have believed upon very insufficient evidence, and Mrs. STOWE evidently has taken her belief for the proof of the fact without the slightest examination of the grounds of that statement. But, it may be asked, what motive could Lady BYRON have for putting forward this story? Mrs. STOWE, in apologising for her, feels that there is a necessity for some explanation for the manner in which and the causes for which Lady BYRON separated from her husband. The world has felt that, up to to-day, accusing him of the ordinary infidelities of a husband would not be sufficient. She took him with those; she lived with him with those; she invited him to her bed and caused her mother to indorse the invitation, after learning them all. In the language of the law, she condoned all these. May she not have felt that no other excuse was left her except the one now so unfortunately, and we may hope—without an unkind thought toward her—so untruthfully put forward? But we are not required to find motives, we are dealing only with the facts—and the evidence to sustain them.

*Query? Mrs. CHARLEMONT.—"Born in a garret, in a kitchen bred."

*Not among the least convincing of these facts is the manner in which he everywhere speaks of his sister. As soon as he is 21, before she had ever been to Newstead, he made her his residuary legatee. He never failed to speak of her with the utmost tenderness. In the face of his wife on leaving England, when she drove him away, the most touching stanzas are addressed to that sister, so familiar to all his readers:

"Though the day of my destiny is over."

And therein draws a comparison between the treatment by that sister and his wife. In a note to Mr. ROGERS, on the eve of his departure, he says: "My sister is now with me, and leaves town to-morrow. We shall not meet again, for some time at all events, if ever. Under these circumstances I trust to stand excused to you and Mr. SHERIDAN for being unable to wait upon him this evening." All remember his epistle to AUGUSTA:

"My sister! my sweet sister! if a name
Dearer and purer were, it should be thine.

For thee, my own sweet sister, in thy heart
I know myself secure, as thou in mine;
We were and are—I am, even as thou art—
Beings who ne'er each other can resign."

During his absence on the continent, all communications between his wife and himself were made through this same sister; thus the paramour is made the medium of communication! In his will, made in after life, he again makes his sister the residuary legatee; and that sister—and not his wife—erects the marble o'er his remains after his death. Is this the public language and conduct of brother and sister living together in incest, with the guilty secret in the possession of their most implacable enemy?

Probable Murder at Little Neck, L. I.

On Saturday night an affray occurred at a raffle in the village of Little Neck, Queens County, between three men named respectively JOHN MINSHER, HENRY MILLER and POWELL NEMYER. The dispute arose about the number of the dice, when MINSHER excitedly drew a large knife and stabbed MILLER in the breast. NEMYER came to MILLER's assistance, and before retreating shared a similar fate. The crowd then sprang upon MINSHER, and rescuing the knife, kept him in custody until the arrival of Officer ROE, who conveyed him forthwith to the Flushing Jail. Yesterday morning he was arraigned before Justice QUARTERMAN, who committed him to the Queens County Jail to await the result of the wounded men's injuries and the action of the Grand Jury. Both men are now confined to their beds, under the treatment of Dr. HOAG, who pronounces their case as critical.

China Steamers.

The steamers *Nautilus*, Captain HODGES, and *Walrus*, Captain WATTSON, were noticed last as having arrived at Singapore. After receiving on board a full supply of coal, provisions, &c., for the completion of their voyage, proceeded thence to Shanghae and Hong Kong, (the latter port being that of their destination,) where they arrived on the 21st of June, all well. These vessels completed the voyage from New-York, whither they sailed on the 13th of March, in 111 days, inclusive of stoppages at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, Cape of Good Hope, (here they were for some time delayed for repairs of damage done during a heavy gale on their passage to the Cape,) Mauritius, Singapore, and the above two ports. It will be remembered that they are intended for the Yangtse-Kiang River navigation in China. They are of the same class of boats than run on the Sound.

The Maybaum Frauds in Newark—Return of the Fugitive.

MOSES MAYBAUM, who, it will be remembered, fled from Newark some four weeks ago, leaving behind him debts, it is alleged, to the amount of $40,000, surrendered himself to the authorities on Sunday night, and an examination was commenced yesterday morning, but was adjourned on account of the absence of several witnesses. Thursday, the 9th inst., was set down for the hearing. In the meantime MAYBAUM has been released on $5,000 bail to answer.

The Humboldt Monument.

The delegations from the various German societies of New-Jersey held their final meeting on Sunday night at Ditmar's Hotel, Hudson City, and completed their arrangements for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, on Tuesday next. Their programme includes a procession, music, speeches and a supper.

[Advertisement.]
OUT.—KNOX's Fall style of Gent's Hats. No. 212 Broadway. Enough said.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax and Bermuda, by the *City of London*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Saxonia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:15 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Russia	Aug. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Saxonia	Sept. 7	New-York	Hamburg.
City of London	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Sept. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	Sept. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
[illegible]	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
[illegible]	Sept. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Sept. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
[illegible]	Sept. 11	New-York	London.
Columbia	Sept. 11	New-York	Glasgow.
Malley	Sept. 11	New-York	Brazil via England.
FOR HAVANA.			
Columbia	Sept. 9	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 6—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Portland	S. W.	Clear	66
Boston	S. W.	Clear	70
New-York	S. W.	Overcast	69
Philadelphia	E.	Clear	70
Wilmington, Del.	S. E.	Cloudy	71
Wilmington, N. C.	E.	Clear	83
Washington	S. E.	Cloudy	76
Fortress Monroe	E.	Cloudy	74
Richmond	E.	Cloudy	70
Oswego	S.	Clear	69
Buffalo	S.	Cloudy	74
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	76
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	67
Louisville	S.	Hazy	77
Augusta, Ga.	S.	Rainy	73
Savannah	N. W.	Cloudy	80
Charleston	N. E.	Cloudy	80

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship City of Mexico, for Havana and Mexico.—Joaquin Tur, Josepheria Tur, Alexander Slater, George W. Hopper, Charles W. Woolsen, E. Unkerstein, Fernando Garay, Daniel Murphy, John A. Armstrong, R. Rodreques and family, Joseph Tuscano and lady, John Kane, A. G. Hernandez, Salvador Trijen and child, Wm. Buchanan, James Parson, John Friedman, Ramon Aquillar, A. Liner, Antonio A. Rodreques, P. J. Monguera, E. Gonzales, D. W. Maclarklan, M. Ferre, H. Pujada, D. Marillo, P. Marillo, Teresa de Covvacubia, Josefa de Covvacubia, Juan de Covvacubia, A. T. de Covvacubia, R. Peon.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 6—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—Judge Connolly, Miss Connolly and maid, Mr. Cocklain, Mrs. Cocklain, Miss Cocklain, Mrs. Mawby and infant, Mr. Wade and lady, Miss S. Day, Mr. S. Day, Mr. Ward, Mrs. Ward, Miss Ward, Mr. Ingersoll and lady, Mrs. Holliday, Miss Holliday, Mrs. Hobbs, Master Hutchison, Mr. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Lesette, Miss Cole, Mr. Rourke, Mrs. Rourke, Miss Rourke, Miss A. Rourke, Mr. Dougherty, E. Gaube, J. Thompson, S. W. Muchel, L. Baker, Major F. Taylor, Mr. Atkinson, W. K. Shyock, Allen Shyock, H. F. Taylor, Mr. Morehouse, Miss F. Bramall, J. S. Wood, J. B. Clow, J. P. Clarke, Mr. Fitmathew, W. Kimble, Geo. Pearson, W. C. Bumstone, W. Masterson, T. Boyd, R. H. Roads, J. H. Shea, Hugh Elder, F. Solomon, J. Solomon, D. Thomas, F. Hutchinson, J. Stupp, F. Frendlebony, H. S. Evans, Rev. C. Maldron, S. Roberts, F. W. West, S. H. Fleishman, R. Dall, Thos. Langdon, T. H. Clayton, Mr. Stowell, A. C. Dallis, B. Fowler, B. W. Bogni, G. A. Armstrong, W. Mercer, Rev. J. Carson, Rev. D. Augusta, N. Ellworth, A. Smith, W. Mordain, Mr. Dwyer, F. Wallace, C. Levering, Geo. M. Niven, Louis Law, A. H. Baker, G. H. Thompson, Mr. Ferrigan, H. Brady, Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Rev. M. Longbloom, Mr. Coyle.

In Steamship Rapidan, from Savannah.—Mr. Smith, M. R. Salls, Mr. Newman, L. Basharke, J. Hemon, P. Happ, H. Stiner, C. E. Gruder, S. A. Keattles, H. Struck, Mrs. Gibson.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 32 | Sun sets..... 6 23 | Moon rises. 7 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 46 | Gov. Island. 9 35 | Hell Gate..10 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Saxonia, (N. G.,) Meyer, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, Kunhardt, & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Transit, Percy, Liverpool, Jas. Borland & Co.; City of Mexico, Decker, Vera Cruz and Havanna, F. Alexandre & Son.

Bark Monkchester, (Br.,) Barker, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Brigs Annettee, (Br.,) Cooper, St. Thomas, Jones & Lough; Guisborough, (Br.,) Potter, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Mary Grace, (Br.,) Morrison, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.

Schrs. Ella, Montgomery, Jacksonville, Wm. Ray & Co.; Malanta, (Br.,) McBurnie, Pictou, Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Aug. 25, and Queenstown, 26th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 30, lat. 51 29, lon. 30 38, passed newly sheathed vessel bottom up; same date, lat. 51 20, lon. 31 50, passed a British bark bound W.; Sept. 2, lat. 46 48, lon. 52 42, passed ship Liverpool, (of London,) bound to Quebec; 4th, lat. 41 22, lon. 61 16, passed steamship Tarifa, hence for Liverpool; 5th, 7 A. M., passed steamship City of Dublin, hence for Antwerp, and at 8:50 A. M., passed steamship City of Brooklyn, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Russia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, Aug. 28, via Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Aug. 29, at 7:15 P. M., passed a Guion steamship bound E.; Aug. 31, lat 50 54, lon 26 18, passed steamship Pennsylvania bound E.; Sept. 2, lat. 46 24, lon. 36 31, passed a large ship-rigged screw steamer bound E., showed night signals; Sept. 4, lat. 43 50, lon. 56 58, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.

Steamship Rapidan, Mallery, Savannah Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 5th inst., lat. 37 05, lon. 74 46 W., 3 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Manhattan, bound S.; at 5 P. M. same day, exchanged signals with steamship Bienville, bound S.

Steamship Bloodhound, (Br.,) Mitchell, St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 25, with fish and oil to F. S. Whitmore & Co. Aug. 29, off Halifax, passed bark American Eagle, steering N. W.

Ship Anglo Saxon, (Br.,) Davidson, Shanghae, April 19, with teas to Hieneman & Payson. Passed Java Head May 21, Cape of Good Hope July 10; crossed the equator July 31, in lon. 31. Had heavy westerly gales for 21 ds. off the Cape of Good Hope, and since that time had light winds and calms.

Bark American Eagle, Lindsley, Aspinwall, 22 ds., with hides, &c., to J. F. Joy. Had fine weather on the passage.

Brig Ramures, Palmer, Cienfuegos, 20 ds., with sugar and mahogany to Brugiere & Aviles; vessel to Moss & Ward. Had calms and head winds the entire passage; was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras. Before leaving port the first mate killed the second. No particulars.

Schr. A. C. Chandler, Sadler, South Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah D. Miller, Wright, South Amboy, for Stonington.

Schr. Marie Berre, Mason, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Georgetown.

Schr. Geo. W. Rogers, Smith, Seal Island, with fish to G. Rogers.

Schr. Mary A. Simmons, Layton, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. John Warren, Hagar, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disosway, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. James Parker, Kelly, Albany, for Providence.
Schr. Emma C. Verill, Vail, Clinton Port, for Boston.
Schr. Almira Hageman, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. James H. Hoyt, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. Daniel Holmes, Johnson, Georgetown.
Schr. C. E. Scull, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. Jusan E. Jayne, Collins, Virginia.
Schr. John J. Ward, Inman, Alexandria.
Schr. B. Oliphant, Truax, Virginia.
Schr. Joseph Nickerson, Bright, Baltimore.
Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Cranmer, Alexandria.
Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Loper, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Barbara, Hadden, Virginia.
Schr. J. & C. Merritt, Boyce, Virginia.
Schr. J. A. Chamberlain, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. Ann Eliza Cake, Blake, Virginia.
Schr. Ida Smith, Steadman, Virginia.
Schr. Dennis Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.
Schr. Geo. F. Kane, Ball, Bridgeport.
Schr. Wm. Donnelly, Lynch, Norwalk.
Schr. Lady Antrim, Parker, Wareham.
Schr. Emma and Ellen, Fox, Hartford.
Schr. C. S. Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.
Schr. Excelsior, Berger, Cold Spring.
Schr. Cygnus, Gates, Boston.
Schr. Mariner, Smith, Greenwich.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. John Somes, Gage, Providence.
Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence.
Schr. J. H. Gould, Nickerson, New-Haven.
Schr. Julia, Underwood, Bridgeport.
Schr. Two Marys, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Moderator, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. S. J. Vaughan, Vaughan, Virginia.
Schr. W. S. Genes, Egbert, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria.
Schr. R. & L. Cordroy, Smith, Georgetown.
Schr. Napoleon, Bales, Alexandria.
WIND—Sunset, S., moderate, cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamship City of Mexico, for Havana, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; Alexandria, from Liverpool; barks Conquest, from Liverpool; A. B. Wyman, from Shields; brigs Princeton, from Philadelphia; Ambros Light, from Philadelphia; Essex, from Philadelphia; schrs. Mount Hope, from New-York; Albion, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 6.—Arr. steamers Minnetonka, from New-York; J. W. Everman, from Philadelphia; Sea Gull, from Baltimore; schrs. Emma Wadsworth, from Jamaica, for Boston, crew sick; Mary Stow, from New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—Arr. steamship Merrimac, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 6.—Arr. steamer Herman Livingston, from New-York.

Sld. bark George and Johanna, for Bremen.

Cld. bark Bessie Young, for Mayport, England.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 6.—Arr. yesterday, W. P. Clyde, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Stirini Star—Bark, from Troon for Providence, Sept. 5, off Nantucket, by pilot boat James Webb, No. 9.

Minden—Ship, from Manila for Boston, May 2; 8 ds. out.

Weymouth Castle, (Br.)—Ship, from Singapore for Liverpool, May 23; no lat.

Rothesay, (Br.)—Ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, July 2; 56 ds. out.

Handlass—Ship, from Calcutta, for Liverpool, July 7; 56 ds. out.

Templar—Ship, from Manila for New-York, July 5, off the Cape of Good Hope.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANNA, Sept. 4—Sld. steamship Florida, for Vera Cruz.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 6—The Inman steamship City of Paris, from New-York, Aug. 28, arrived at this port at 9 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Nebraska, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns *more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

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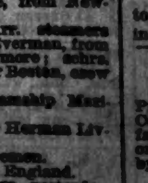
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